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es, & Slippers AY, April 13. ample Lots FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

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A VELOCUPEDES, TANGE

SIS STATES OF THE STATES O

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1880-TWELVE PAGES. to employ any part of the army or navy to execute the laws in such cases as that employment may be authorized by the Con-stitution or acts of Congress; and providing, further, for the punishment of any man who approaches the polls with guns, pistols, or other deadly weapons. WASHINGTON.

The Ute Agreement Bill Is Finally Passed by the Senate.

a Reward of Merit to Those Treacherous Indians.

For Having Engaged in Massacre and Open Hostilities to the Government.

Probability that It Will Be Modifled on Reaching the House.

Another Day of Debate on the Riders to the Army Appropriation

In Which the Democrats Refrained from Taking Any Active Part.

Secretary Evarts Transmits His Report on the Chinese Treaty Negotiations.

Which Contains Nothing New or of Interest on This Important Question.

Congressman Hurd's Plan for Forcing Canada to Agree to a Reciprocity Treaty.

THE UTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—The Ute Agreement bill passed the Senate this after-noon, after having been amended in several mportant particulars. Mr. Teller got in an amendment giving the Commissioners the discretion, in settling the Indians on their ew lands, to send all those who so desired to the Uintah Reservation in Utah. The bill provided only that the White River bands hould be sent there. Senator Morgan ffered an amendment, which provides that if the agreement is not ratified within four months after the passage of this act it shall be of no effect. This amendment was further amended at the instance of Senator Ingalls, by adding a proviso that in case the Indians refused to ratify the agreement they shall be protected in the reservations by the power of the United Stat army. Another amendment was that Utes gullty of participating in the Meeker mas-sacre shall be surrendered before any por-tion of the money mentioned in the bill shall

MR. TELLER,
who has opposed the bill from the start, said
to-night that in his opinion the bill is a very
bad one, and that it is not calculated to do justice either to the people of Colorado or to the Indians. He thinks the location of Indian lands in the midst of a mining region is an unwise one. "We have disrupted the tribal relation," he said, "without providing anything in its place. We subject them to our laws when they are in no condition to understand them and submit to them. They are polygamists, and we put them down among our citizens without making any provision to cure the evil of their marriage laws. Ouray himself has ten wives, and so with all the chief. That is why they are so popular with our Mormon friends in Utah. The tribal relation ought not to be dissolved. To bring them within the laws makes citizens of them and gives them a right to vote." Mr. Teller said he thought the effect of the Morgan-Ingalls amendment was to nullify the whole bill, as it would be easy to have a postponement of the ratification of the agreement for four months. "The bill appropriates \$400,000," said Mr. Teller, "and we agree to support the Indians indefinitly.

WE GIVE THEM LAND in severalty; we exempt those lands from taxation, and at the same time provide that the non-intercourse laws which govern our relations with the Indians shall remain in relations with the Indians shall remain in full force; that is, a white man can have no dealings with them without the consent of their Agent. And all this is done for the Utes. Why? Because they went to war, violated their treaty obligations, and whipped us in battle. Capt. Jack, who led in the us in battle. Capt. Jack, who led in the Thornburgh massacre, and who came on here, has been made head Chief of the White River Utes over Douglas, who was a peace man until the battle was inevitable. What is the whole effect of this bill? Why, to make these Indians more comfortable than they have ever been. They have sold their lands, but that is nothing; they will continue to hunt over them the same as usual. They get a large sum of money and many presents; they are allowed to retain their ponies and arms; they are furnished with new homes; and all this because they went to war. The Uintah Utes, who kept at peace, are almost starving. They are getting the reward of virtue. What must be their conclusion? Why, that war is a good thing, and that peace is not. When the money is gone and the presents are worn out, and the new farms become hunted over, these Utes will take to the war-path and conquer yet larger concessions from what they firmly believe a weak and pusillanimous Government."

Government."

SCHURZ'S VIEWS.

Mr. Schurz said to-night that he has not seen the bill in its amended form, and would not, of course, like to express an opinion about it; but, from what he could learn, he believed it was not materially hurt in the Senate. He is of opinion, however, that it will be considerably modified in the House, and that when it goes to a committee of conference it may be possible to bring a very fair bill out of the wreck.

The Debate.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—In the Senate this morning, the Ute bill was taken up.

Mr. Teller moved to strike out the clauses exempting from taxation for twenty-five years lands to be held by the Indians in severalty.

years lands to be held by the Indians in severalty.

Messrs. Ingalls and Thurman opposed the amendment, and it was rejected—yeas, 5; nays, 40.

Mr. Morgan moved to add to the bill a provision that if the agreement be not ratified within four months after the passage of the act, the same shall cease to be of effect after that date. He thought the expense of the Commission should not be continued in definitly.

Mr. Ingalls moved to amend the amendment by providing if the Utes fail to ratify the agreement the United States will protect their rights in their reservation.

The amendment as amended was adopted. Mr. Teller moved to add a provision that nothing in the bill shall prevent the settlement of the Southern Utes or Uncompange Utes on the lands of the Unitah Reservation.

Utah, if the Indians desire to settle there. Adopted.

Mr. Teller offered several other amendments, which were rejected.

Mr. Plamb offered an amendment limiting to five years' time during which the Government shall support Utes "until they shall be able to support themselves." He thought the bill encouraged shiftlesness.

In the debate on this amendment, which was rejected, Mr. Ingalls said it was erroneous to call these Indians paupers. If left alone, they would be very rich. Mr. Thurman held that the bill, by bringing the Indians under Federal jurisdiction, made them citizens under the Constitution, and it was inconsistent to exempt them from taxation and otherwise discriminate in regard to them.

THE PRINCIPAL AMENDMENTS
to the bill during the debate were as follows:
Striking out the reservation regarding the
giving up of guilty Indians, which permits
the act to go into effect if the President
"shall be convinced that every possible effort to effect such surrender has been made,"
thus making their absolute surrender a condition precedent to the payment of the money
appropriated; devoting \$10,000 to the industrial education of youths; increasing from
\$400 to \$600 the annuities to Mrs. Meeker,
Miss Meeker, and Mrs. Price, and from \$200
to \$300 that to Mrs. Post; providing that theact shall cease to be of effect and the Indians to be protected in their present rights if
the agreement is not ratified within four
months after its approval; allowing the settiement of any Indians on the Ulntah Reservation if they wish to go there; and providing that no Indian shall be compelled to remove from lands claimed in severalty under
former treaties. THE PRINCIPAL AMENDMENTS

THE ARMY BILL.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—The House debated the political rider to the Army Appropriation bill to-day, and closed the general debate. The Democrats were still unable to trust themselves to the assaults of the Republicans and unwilling to answer the arguments, and, unable to endure the sneers, they took themselves to the cloak-rooms, committee-rooms, and corridors. The Republicans accordingly spoke to empty benches. A speech at a vacuum is some what idle declamation, and, although the peeches delivered by the Republicans to-day are full of sound logic, constitutional argument, and good sense, this day could scarce-

be called a field day.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, opened the debate, making a point that the thing intended to be prohibited by the political rider does not in fact exist. He, too, ridiculed the Democratic policy of silence, and said that when the time came that they would want to speak they could not be heard. The real object of the Democrats he charged to be to strike at the liberties of the people. THERE WOULD NEVER BE

a need of troops at the polls, he said, when the Democrats in the South are ready to give what they are always asking of others,—per-Mr. Brown, of Indiana, read a carefully-prepared speech, in which he maintained that the President has the right to use troops

to prevent disturbances at the polls.

Mr. Dunnell urged that the Democrats were responsible for consuming the time of the House by presenting political riders, and pointed to a long list of important bills on he calendar which might be considered but for these persistent efforts of the Democrats to incumber an appropriation bill with political legislation.

A number of amendments were offered.

designed to modify the effects of the bill or designed to modify the effects of the bill or to commit the Democrats to contradictory propositions, but they were all voted down by a partisan majority. Robeson's amendments providing that laws shall not be construed to prevent any citizen or person in the service of the Government from assisting civil officers in the execution of laws when properly called upon, was defeated by a vote of 87 to 77. The Democrats, in fact, voted down the Constitution of the United States by refusing an amendment which provided that the limitation upon the President for the use of troops should be qualified by the words "except as authorized by the Constitution of the United States."

ANOTHER AMENDMENT, offered by Robeson, providing that the law should not be held to interfere with the constitutional right of the President to take care that the laws are executed, or to use therefor civil officers and all the powers of the Government necessary to secure the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, and to keep peace for that purpose, was voted down. Finally, one amendment, which provided that the law should not be construed to prevent the use of troops to protect against domestic violence, on application of the Legislature or the Governor, was adopted, and at last Mr. Spark's amendment, characterized by himself as "a tame and cowardly provision," was adopted and the Committee rose, and the previous question was ordered on the bill. ANOTHER AMENDMENT,

The Debate.

The Debate.

The Debate.

The Debate.

The Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—The House went into Committee on the Whole (Springer in the chair) on the Army bill, all general debate to be closed in three hours.

Mr. Price contended that the proposed amendment was as utterly harmless and void of point as anything could be. There was nothing in it.

Mr. Butterworth thought the pending question was not of such unimportant dimen-

nothing in it.

Mr. Butterworth thought the pending question was not of such unimportant dimensions as to deserve Mr. Fyye's characterization of a mouse. He called the 'attention of the gentleman from Maine to the fact that his own State within the last six months had been driven to the brink of revolution by a much smaller mouse. Last year the Democrats had brought in this amendment, which had been susceptible of divers constructions. The Republicans had placed one construction on the amendment, and had accepted it, and the President had approved the bill. The construction put upon it by the President and that upon it by the President and that upon it by the President and that upon it by the Democratic party was as widely different as possible. Now this amendment came in again. Was the Democratic party trying to play

A TRICK UPON THE PEOPLE?

It had power to make plain what it intended, and yet it remained silent. There were two purposes contained in the amendment: If it were adopted, it was proposed in this Chamber in 1881 to count in a Democratic candidate, whether he was elected in or not. If it stumbled on the rock of Executive yeto, as it ought to, because it was a trick and snare, what next? Then it would be proclaimed all over the country that the Republican party was in favor of bayonets at the polls. The time would never come when honest, intelligent Northerners could be convinced there was any danger in that regard. Referring to the remark made some time since by Mr. Cox, that the Supreme Court was packed, he said that that remark would not hurt the Judiciary, lassmuch as the Judges could shake off their clothing the hundreds or more of illibutian statesmen who ran through it.

In conclusion, he said that in order to make the amendment plain he would at the proper time offer amendment providing that the bill should not be construed to forbid any citizen of the United States, or any person in its service, from assisting a civil officer of the Government in the execution of the laws, nor construed so

ontended that the amendment would have the legislative effect intended by it, and no Court would give any other construction to it than that it was intended to prevent the use of the army to keep peace at the polls at any election held within any State. The amendment would afford a pretext for throwing out the vote of States at the next Presidential election, and for that reason ought to receive the opposition of every man who wished the laws excented. He believed if the amendment became a law, and the President should employ the army for the purpose of keeping peace at the polls, he would violate the law and violate his oath of office.

MR. BROWNE

said the Democratic party, having failed in its attempt to pass the Government over to the rifle clubs and Ku Klux on one day, and that day election day, had conceived a scheme which, without repealing the election laws, made them nugatory. To attack a measure in this way was cowardly. It was cowardly to attempt to prevent he enforcement of beneficent statutes by denying the means essential to their execution. It was cowardly in that it attempted to disguise its purpose in its verbiage.

beneficent statutes by denying the means essential to their execution. It was cowardly in that it attempted to disgnise its purpose in its verbiage.

MR. WILLIAMS (WIS.)

did not believe it was time to indulge in jokes when a question involved the constitutional powers of any department of the Government. If the Republicans claimed it was an attempt to coerce the President, the answer would be the President had already signed a bill containing the amendment. But if they took the posi ion that this amendment struck at the root of the Executive power, they would stated on a firm foundation of granit, and mit it sustain themselves against the world. He appealed to every Republican to say now, henceforth and forever, that until the law of the Government were obeyed he would by no vote of his, abate one jot or tittle of the Executive power. Let Republicans make up their minds that victory must be won by sturdy, hard blows, and that concessions to Democrats would never win Republican victories.

Mr. Cowgill, in vigorons terms, spoke in opposition to the amendment.

He said the American beople had become tired of political rider on appropriation bills. No party had ever received more dedecisive and emphatic condemnation at the polls than did the Democratic party in November last.

The general debate here closed.

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS

were then offered and rejected, among them the following:

Mr. Keifer offered an amendment to an amendment by adding the words "except as authorized by the Constitution of the United States." Rejected—76 to 98.

Mr. Butterworth offered an amendment providing that "nothin, herein contained shall affect the right to employ any part of the army or navy to execute laws in such cases as such employment may be authorized by the Constitution, or by nact of Congress." Rejected—55 to 84.

Mr. Sparks' amendment was amended on motion of Mr. Hurd, by adding to its proviso that it "shall not be construed to prevent the use of troops to protect against domestic violence on application of the Legislature

CHINESE IMMERATION. NOTHING NEW IN EVARTS' REPORT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12,—Secretary Evarts has finally sent to the House his answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to the negotiation of the Chinese treaty sent to him many weeks ago. The reply could have een written in twenty minutes, and contain no information of which the Department was not in possession when the resolution was first introduced. Mr. Evarts simply says that negotiation was delayed because the House kept Minister Seward in this country, and that since his removal new efforts have een begun, which promise succ SECRETARY EVARTS' REPORT.

been begun, which promise success.

SECRETARY EVARTS' REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—The President transmitted to the House of Representatives the report of Secretary Evarts in relation to Chinese immigration.

Secretary Evarts says that April 23, 1879, when the American Minister was about to return to his mission in China he was specially instructed that as the Chinese Ministers in this country were understood not to have been furnished with powers or instructions to treat in regard to questions growing out of the presence of their people in California it would be necessary to conduct the negotiations on that subject in Peking. The character of the Chinese movement toward our Pacific coast, and the contract system under which much of it was believed to be conducted, was specifically called to his attention, and he was informed that the Government shared the apprehensions entertained on the Pacific coast that social and political derangements must result from an excessive increase of that people. He was instructed to press earnestly on the Chinese Government the grounds of that apprehension, and invite a full and frank discussion as to the proper course of negotiation to relieve it; but, as our own people resident in China enjoy many important treaty privileges, and as it was desirable to work out the results sought without disturbing the good feeling now existing between the two countries or impairing the opportunities and prospects inuring to under the existing treaties, he was directed to ascertain with precision the disposition of the Chinese Government and to give assurances which would enable us to proceed with such further negotiations as might be deemed necessary.

SUPREME COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISION. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.-A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in the case of George E. Ketchum et al. vs. The County of St. Louis intervenor, brought here by an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. The Court holds, first, that the act of the General Assembly of Missouri approved Jan. 7, 1865, under authority of which the County of St. Louis issued its bonds to the extent of \$700,000, and loaned them to the Pacific Rallroad Company of Missouri created, when accepted by the Rallroad Company and county, an equitable lien or charge in favor of the county upon the earnings of the railroad to an extent the earnings of the railroad to an extent necessary to meet the interest upon the bonds as it should become due, such payments and lien to continue until the bonds should be paid off. Second, that this equitable lien or charge exists, and is enforceable against the funds in the hands of the Receiver against the purchase under decree of foreclosure heretofore rendered, and against whomsoever may hold the property or have the custody of its earnings. The judgment of the Court below is affirmed. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion, Justices Strong and Bradley dissenting.

MANDAMOS REFUSED.

Bradley dissenting.

MANDAMUS REFUSED.

The Court also rendered a decision in the case of Frank J. Bowman vs. Edward A. Lewis et. al. Appeal from the Supreme Court of Missouri. Bowman, the ptaintiff in error, an attorney-at-law residing in St. Louis, was disbarred by judgment of the Circuit Court of that city for unprofessional conduct. He appealed to the St. Louis Court of Appeals, where judgment was affirmed. The present action was brought to obtain a mandamus from the Supreme Court of Missouri to the St. Louis Court of Appeals, directing the latter to allow Bowman to appeal to the former. The State Supreme Court denied the writ, and its judgment is here affirmed.

No. 234 The First National Bank of Cin

cinnati, appellant, vs. Fred K. Burkhardt In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. Burkhardt, defendant in error in this case, entered into an agreement with the First National Bank of Cincinnati to guarantee the payment of any future indebtedness of one John Cinnamon to the bank to the exteut of \$50,000, or, in other words, to make good to the bank any loss it might thereafter incurby reason of its dealings with the customer whose credit was thus guaranteed. On the afternoon of the day when this agreement was entered into, but two hours before its actual execution, one of the customers of the bank offered for deposit to his own credit Cinnamon's check for \$11,000. The check was taken by the teller and laid saide with a slip to show to whose credit it should be placed. Cinnamon eventually failed to pay his debts to the bank, and the bank now seeks to make Burkhardt liable under his guarantee for the amount of his check on the ground that, although it came into the bank two hours before the agreement between Burkhardt and the bank was signed, it did not become a gredit to the customer or debt against Cinnamon until after the close of banking hours, when the accounts of the bank's customers were examined, and all checks which were not good returned to the persons who had offered them for deposit. This, plaintiff in error maintains, was the general custom of Cincinnati banks, and was understood by their customers.

This Court holds that general usage may be proved in proper cases in order to remove ambiguities and uncertainties or connect incidents, but it cannot destroy, contradict, or change what is otherwise clear. Where the intent and meaning of parties are clear, evidence of usage to the contrary is irrelevant and unavailing. Usage cannot make a contract where there is none, nor prevent the intent and received by the former. If the bank proposed to hold the check on contact where there is none, nor prevent the latter and received by the former. If the bank proposed

to the plainest principles of reason and justice to permit the bank to shift the burden of the loss from itself to the innocent depositor. The judgment of the lower Court is affirmed with costs and interest.

Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

BOND SUIT.

No. 128. Charles E. Anthony, plaintiff in error, vs. The County of Jasper. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri. This was a suitbrought upon the interest coupons of certain bonds issued by the County of Jasper under the Township Aid act of Missouri, to the Memphis, Charleston & Northwestern Railroad Company. This Court holds that the bonds in controversy were invalid, for the reason that they were not certified and countersigned by the Auditor of State, as required by the act of March 30, 1872. Judgment is therefore affirmed with costs.

Justice Waite delivered the opinion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Justice Waite delivered the opinion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 250. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Samuel H. Turrill, and No. 251, The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Same. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Decree of lower Court affirmed with costs. Chief-Justice Waite delivered the opinion.

No. 243. Portia Gage, appellant, vs. Patrick Carraher. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Order remanding the case to State Court affirmed on authority of Meyer vs. Construction Company. ion Company.

THE EXODUS.

AN EDITOR'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—The Senate Exodus Committee to-day examined John Davis, editor of the Junction City (Kas.) Tribune,-a Greenback journal,-who said there with the movement already observable which was not anticipated, and that is that the ne-groes did not want to go into the country to work, but show a disposition to congregate in the cities and towns. This had coo ardor of many who at first felt disposed to assist the negroes, and some prominent men who were then in favor of the movement now oppose it. The general impression prevailing now among many people is that the negro exodus, if continued will tend to divert the tide of white emigra tion from Kansas, and in this respect it is considered a damage to the State. Mr. Davis considered a damage to the State. Mr. Davis thought the exodus will correct the false impression prevalent among the negroes that they can obtain a living in Kansas and other points north without exertion; that it will make the Northern people better acquainted with the character of the average Southern colored men, and that the South will see, if they do not treat their laborers better, they will flee from their homes.

The Committee will meet again to-morrow.

NOTES AND NEWS.

HURD HEARD FROM AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Represent ative Hurd, of Ohio, to-day suppler his bill of last week relative to the Canada Southern and Grand Trunk Roads by intro-ducing another bill which imposes an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent on every car made in Canada transporting merchandise into the United States, and also imposes a fine of \$5,000 upon any United States custom officer who shall seal a bonded car containing United States goods to be transported through the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Hurd, upon being inquired of as to the meaning of these bills which he has introduced, stated to-day that they were not of a speculative character, as had been intimated; that his whole object was to break down the Canadian tariff, which imposes similar obstructions upon our own cars and our own transportation companies, in the hope that he will be able to force Canada to consent to a reciprocity treaty.

THE KELLOGO CASE.

The scheme to oust Kellogg and steal his seat in the Senate has virtually failed, and the Committee on Elections, with whom the perpetration of the outrage originated, is reperpetration of the outrage originated, is re-ported to be on the verge of dissolution. Saulsbury, Hill, and Vance are said to feel deeply the humiliation of the refusal of sev-eral Democratic Senators to sustain the re-port of the majority of the Committee, and a port of the majority of the committee, and a rumor is current to-night that if, as is now certain, a sufficient number of Democrats combine with the Republicans to retain Kel-logg in the Senate, these three Senators, and possibly Bailey, Pryor, and Kernan, all Democratic members, will resign from the Com-

The following are some of the additional river and harbor appropriations that have been agreed upon by the House Commerce been agreed upon by the House Commerce Committee, and will be incorporated in the River and Harbor bill: Og densburg, \$75,000; Buffalo, \$90,000; Erie, \$20,000; Dunkirk, \$10,000; Chicago, \$125,000; Milwankee, \$10,000; Toledo, \$20,000; Sandusky, \$10,000; Lake Huron, \$75,000; Detroit River, \$50,000; Osage, \$75,000; Black Lake, \$6,000; Grand Haven, \$10,000; Ludington, \$8,000; Manistee, \$10,000; Marquette, \$10,000; and Portage Lake, \$10,000.

SUGAR.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Randall Gibson, who has gone to the bedside of a sick brother, it is not likely that the Committee of Ways and Means will take any action on the sugar question until his return. This will occasion another delay, probably of about ten days, at the end of which time the obstructionists in the Committee will doubtless be able to furnish some other pretext for further deferring a final decision of this important subject.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

GENEVA AWARDS.

Senator McDonald, wishing to leave town this afternoon, obtained permission to have the Geneva award taken up after the morning business in the Senate, that he might explain the bill offered by him as a substitute for that reported from the Court of Claims. This substitute makes the first class of claims to be paid from the balance of the award, those resulting from damages by Confederate cruisers heretofore ruled out. The second-class claims to be paid allow? Per cent additional interest on former awards; and the third class of claims are those which reimburse those who paid War premiums. Six per cent interest on all judgments is to be allowed, instead of 4 per cent heretofore paid. Senator McDotald, in a very able argument, reviewed the adjustment of national differences at Geneva and the subsequent proceedings. Taking the ground that the Award Fund is a national indemnity, collected by the United States as a nation, from Great Britain as a nation, all who have suffered losses should be indemnified, and what may remain should be paid into the National Treasury.

NAVAL TRANSFER.

NAVAL TRANSPER. NAVAL TRANSPER.

To the Westers Associated Frees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Commodore Nicholson has been detached from the New York Navy-Yard, and Commodore George II. Cooper ordered to that command.

HEBBEW REMONSTRANCE.

A. C. Solomon and Simon Wolf, representing the organization of the "Union of American Hebrew Congregations," have presented to the Secretary of State a remonstrance against the Czar's alleged recent cruel discrimination to the injury of Russian Jews, and asking that the Minister of the United States at the Court of St. Petersburg be directed to inquire into the matter, and if the reports be confirmed to enter a respectful protest in the interest of religious freedom and suffering humanity, as reflected in the Declaration of Independence.

Collector Clark telegraphs from Atlanta, Ga., that a body of armed men burned the house of Deputy-Collector Stewart, of Fannia County, and wounded his son. Commissioner Raum replied that crimes of assault to murler and arson are not offenses against the Internal Revenue laws, consequently the brigands must be dealt with by the State laws and not by the United States authorities. Collector Clark is authorized to render every assistance possible to the State officers in arresting the offenders. SOUTHERN MOONSHINERS

THE INDIAN RILL.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs met to-day. The items in the proposed Appropriation bill have been greatly cut down, and the Committee will recommend a large increase in many items. NOMINATION.

The President nominated J. M. Bynum, a Rieuzi, Supervisor of Census in the Fir District of Mississippi. t of Mississippi.

DELEGATE DOWNEY, of Wyoming, has introduced a bill appropri-ating \$500,000 for the purpose of having suit-able paintings of the life and death of Jesus Ghrist placed on the walls of the Capitol.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12,—Mr. Pendleton, from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Census bill, reported that the result of the conference was that statistics regarding the ownership of the public debt be taken by special agents, instead of enumerators; that copies of the returns be not sent to the officers of various States; that Alaska be included in the census; and that various other minor changes be made in the bill. The amount appropriated is reduced from \$330,000 to \$123,000. The report was laid aside temporarily to allow of its examination by Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to regulate

Mr. Ferry promotion and fix the rank of line officers of the army.

Under the call of the States, the following were introduced:
By Mr. Vance—Defining and limiting the use of the Page patent. The following is the text of the bill:

text of the bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved March
9, 1888, authorizing the issue of a patent for an
induction apparatus, or circuit-breaker, to
Charles G. Page shall not be construed as apthorizing the issue of a patent for any invention
applicable to telegraph apparatus, and any issue
under color of that act by letters patent for any
such invention applicable to telegraph apparatus is declared null and void, as contrary to the
meaning and intention of the act.

By Mr. Vest—To reduce the duty on lead
ore.

By Mr. Vest—To reduce the duty on lead ore.

By Mr. McMillan—To repeal the law imposing a tax on the circulation and notes of State banks.

The Geneva Award bill was informally taken up for the purpose of allowing Mr. McDonald, who has to leave town to-day, to speak upon it. Mr. McDonald supported his substitute for the bill reported by the Committee on Judiciary. The substitute makes the first class of claims those resulting from damages by the Confederate cruisers. Second class, claims for 2 per cent additional interest on former awards. Third class, claims for reimbursement for war risks. It also allows interest at 6 instead of 4 per cent on judgments hereafter rendered. He contended that the award fund is a national indemnity collected by the United States as a nation from Great Britain as a nation. It was not merely an award for damages, but the satisfaction of a National claim.

Mr. McDonald thought if there was any surplus of the award after the payment of the claims indicated in his substitute, it undoubtedly belonged to the Government and should be turned into the Treasury. The award was to the Government as against the Government of Great Britain.

The Conference report on the Census bill was taken up and adopted.

The President pro tempore declared the unfinished business to be the Geneva Award bill, on which Mr. Gariand has the floor.

Mr. Eaton aunounced that he would move to lay the Geneva Award bill aside and take up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate bill passed appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier.

On motion of O. Turner, the Senate amendments to the House bill for a public building at Paducah were concurred in.

By Mr. Phelps—Extending for three years from the 1st of July next the time within which the application for arrears of pensions may be filed.

By Mr. Chalmers—A joint resolution in relation to the purchase of United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury. The following is the text:

WHEREAS, The recent purchases of United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury have produced marked and sudden fluctuations in the stock market in New York; and.

WHEREAS, The secret manipulation of such purchases is calculated to excite suspicions of stock-jobbing in the Departments and to bring discredit on the Government.

Recoved, That it shall be unlawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase any bonds for the use of the Government or for any sinking fund without giving one week's notice by publication of time and place of the purchase, and the easet amount of bonds to be purchase, and the easet amount of bonds to be purchase, and the easet amount of bonds to be purchase, and the easet amount of bonds to be purchase, and the easet amount of bonds to be purchase, and the easet amount of bonds to be purchase, and the easet amount of bonds to be purchase, and the easet amount of bonds to be purchase, and the easet amount of bonds to be purchase, and the easet amount of bonds to be purchase, and the easet amount of bonds to be purchase, and the easet amount of bonds to be purchase, and the easet amount of bonds to be purchase, and the easet amount of bonds to be purchase.

By Mr. Geodes—Proposing a constitutional amendment that no person shall be eligible to the office of President for more than two terms.

By Mr. Goode—Authorizing the Secretary

to the office of President for more than two terms.

By Mr. Goode—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to secure adequate coaling stations for the use of the navy at proper points on the Atlantic and Pacific Coast, Central America, and American Isthmus.

By Mr. Martin—Permitting the use of domestic materials in the construction of steam and sail vessels for foreign account.

By Mr. Calisie—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Hallroad Company the taxes collected in excess of the amount legally due.

By Mr. Willits (Mich.)—To regulate promotions in the army, and to fix the rank of line officers.

By Mr. Money—Regulating the compensa-

PRICE FIVE CENTS. of the transportation of mails by rail-

By Mr. Warner—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit subsidiary silver coins through the mails as third-class matter; also, establishing a bureau of mines and mining manufactures and statistics in the defe

nation of the Bureau of Statistics to that of the Bureau of Commerce.

By Mr. Coffroth-Calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the delay in the payment of bounties and back pay. By Mr. Ainsile-Amending the Pacific Railroad acts.

Mr. F. Wood reported from the Committee on Ways and Means a bill providing for the sale of the old Post-Office Building in New York.

Mr. Townshend (Ill.) objected to its consideration, and it was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting the report of the Secretary of State relative to Chinese immigration. Referred.

FIRES.

AT LODI, WIS. Madison, Mis., April 19.—About 4 o'ele MADISON, Mis., April 13.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the residence of J. R. Collins, of Lodi, Wis. The fire caught in the attic from a burning chimney. A high wind prevailed at the time, and deprits the despite the efforts of the citizens the building and a part of the contents were burned. Against the earnest protestations of the crowd, three men, Messrs. John T. Hidden, John Rathburn, and Henry Harris, rushed into the burning building as the roof and chimney were about to fall, and, remaining in too long, they were caught in the fall, and Messrs. Rathburn and Harris perished in the fames. Mr. Hidden succeeded in escaping from the ruins, but is so badly burned that it is doubtful if he will live. The bodies of the burned men have been recovered. been recovered.

The building was insured, but, as Mr. Collins is out of town, the loss cannot be esti-

AT ORLEANS, IND.

AT ORLEANS, IND.

CINCINNATI, O., April 12.—A fire at Orleans, Ind., five miles south of Mitchell, on Saturday, burned the wagon and carriage factory of Merryman & Mallory, the residence of Merryman, the residence of Mrs. Phelps, Thomas Lindsey's hotel, Mrs. Gray's building, and Conder's livery-stable. Total loss, \$14,000; insurance, \$1,300 on hotel and \$900 on Merryman's residence.

IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 12.—Simpson, Crawford.
& Simpson's dry-goods establishment, Nos.
305 to 309 Sixth avenue, was completely burned this evening, the clerk in lighting the gas having set fire to the drapery in the show window. Loss estimated at \$200,000 insurance, \$180,000.

AT EASTON, KAS. Exercial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Leavenwore, Kas., April 12.—The MoDevitt House at Easton, this county, burned
to ground yesterday, the fire originating
from sparks from a dwelling which had
previously burned.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box No. 198 at 6:30 last evening was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 1000 Wabash avenue, owned by Thomas Keefe and occupied by James Geary. Cause, a defective flue. Damage nominal. AT ELGIN, ILL.

RIGIN, III., April 13.—This forence seph Jehl's house and saloon at Byro totally consumed by fire. Incendial suspected. Loss about \$1,300; instance of the consumer of the con

AT PRINCETON, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, April 12.—A Sentinel Princeton (Wis.) special says a fire on Sunday afternoon destroyed the Hubbard House, Turner-Hall, and nine other buildings. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$2,500.

AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12.—Germania
Hall burned. Loss, \$30,000; insurance,
\$14,000.

GEN. GRANT.

VICKSBURG.
VICKSBURG. April 12.—Gen. Grant and party arrived at 1 o'clock last night, and visited the National Cemetery this morning accompanied by the Reception Committee. Afterward he went to the Court-House, where a welcome speech was made. Replying, Gen. Grant expressed pleasure at the visit and reception, and knew nothing could again array the Blue against the Gray. He believed that a day of general prosperity was dawning, and that the next few years would do more toward making a united people than the past fifteen years had done.

After the reception the company made a short excursion over the river, where Gen. Grant reviewed the remains of his famous canal, then returned to dinner at Judge F. Speed's. AT VICKSBURG.

Speed's.

The party left by special train at 7 o'clock to-night for Memphis.

THE CAIRO RECEPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CAIRO, Ill., April 12.—A telegram was received this morning by the Mayor and Chairman of the Citizens' Committee from Gen. Grant, at Vicksburg, accepting the invitation to visit the city, and names the 18th or 18th inst. as the date of his arrival. Although the time is short the people here will give him a magnificent welcome. The State officers are to be invited, and it is possible that a part of the State militia will be present. He will arrive over the Iron Mountain Railroad on a special train, and will leave here over the Illinois Central on a special train.

HOME THIS WEEK. GALENA, Ill., April 12.—Gen. Grant, Mrs. Grant, and Miss Kittle Felt will probably reach Galena the latter part of this week. So says a dispatch received from the party this afternoon.

JOURNALISTIC.

JOURNALISTIC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—The Brenting Post and News, the only afternoon newspaper in Louisville, was bought to-day by Col. Charles E. Sears, who subsequently disposed of a portion of the capital stock to Mr. Edward F. Madden. Both are Louisville parties. The Post and News is a flourishing, wide-awake afternoon daily, whose late proprietors were loth to sell, but were induced so to do by the very liberal price paid them. Col. Sears is a gentleman of culture and ability, and Mr. Madden is regarded as an energetic and popular journalist.

HEBREW UNPLEASANTNESS.

New York, April 12.—The funeral of Fanny Adler, a convert from Judaism to Christianity, was the scene of so much turbulence to-day in Allen street as to call for police intervention to disperse the crowd of excited Hebrewa. The husband, who had also become a Christian, fearing violence, disappeared yesterday, and was not at the funeral. The remains of the woman were taken to an Episcopal church, under an escort of police.

SORGHUM SUGAR.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., April 12.—Maj. Malcotin McDowell has made arrangements to erect a sorghum mill at South Eigin in time for the

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Peculiar Manner in which Sherman's Campaign Is Manipulated.

A Rumor that He Will Finally Withdraw from the Contest,

And Throw Such Following as He Has into Grant's Hands.

The Kentucky Republican Delega tion Likely to Come Uninstructed.

Louisiana Democrats Almost Solid for Hancock, but Fail to Instruct.

Don Cameron Reported to Have Assured Maine of His Support as Second Choice.

Growing Sentiment Against Tilden in Western Counties of New York.

Senator Logan Very Much Scared Over the Situation in Illinois.

The Blaine "Boom " Must Be Crushed by the Machine if Possible.

The General and "Long " Jones Open a Bureau at the Palmer House.

SHERMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—Friends of Secretary Sherman, who recently visited him, recommend that his literary bureau be abolished, inasmuch as it was calculated to do him more harm than good. A curlous story is told in fillustrating one of the methods of that bureau. One Gen. Fearing, a distinguished-looking personage, but not a trained ciplomat, fell in with one Harmon, of Detroit, and permitted the latter to imof Detroit, and permitted the latter to im-press upon him the belief that he (Harmon) build show how Michigan could be carried for Sherman. This was a process that rearing much wished to understand, and rdingly he made an appointment to meet mon at breakfast in New York one day armon at breakfast in New York one day st week. Now, Harmon is well known are as an active Democrat, and he has been larged with being in confidential relations ith Tilden, and to have played a rôle milar to that which Finley has in years ast. Secretary Sherman knew this as well pointment was not the person to whom serman desired to confide the secrets of his

THERE IS ANOTHER CURIOUS FORY
with regard to the literary bureau. The
Sherman Club had printed a list of 10,000
names of persons in Ohlo who were doubttul, or who at least were to be converted by
the use of brilliant Sherman literature.
These lists were written out in manifold cop-These lists were written out in manifold cop-les for some purpose, and when the inventory of these copies was taken it was discovered that one of the lists was missing. Subsequent inquiry is said to liave disclosed the fact that the missing list had fallen in some way into the hands of Blaine's friends, and that the 10,000 doubtful persons in Ohio were not compelled to wait long before they received their full share of Blaine literature.

AN OHIO MAN, who has been making a thorough canvass of Sherman's strength in order to ascertain the result, says that he is uttorly unable to find thirty votes for him on the first ballot outside of Ohio, and that it is only possible for Sherman to become a formittable candidate by the transfer to him of a large share of Grant strength. Sherman is considerably disasstrength. Sherman is considerably disappointed at the fact that Massachusetts is going for Edmunds instead of for himself. Sherman had confidently relied upon much strength at the Massachusetts State Conventions.

WILL HE THROW HIS POLLOWING IN PAYOR
OF GRANT?
Special Disputes to Chicago Nows.

Special Dispates to Chicago News.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—During the past week one of the prominent Presidential candidates has held a consultation in this city with some of his political friends, the result of which may be felt in the nominating Convention at Chicago. The arrival in Washington of Mr. William H. Smith, of Chicago, and Deacon Richard Mr. Sherman was remarked upon as bearing in some way upon the political struggle now going on.

They came to confer with Mr. Sherman upon matters relating to the campaign. The result of this econference will be that, in the event of his becoming satisfied, either at Chicago or before, that his hopes cannot be realized, Mr. Sherman will throw his influence in favor of Gon. Grant as against Blaine. This is not on account of any particular affection which Mr. Sherman or his advisers feel for Gen. Grant, but it is due rather to the Animostry which Haine Has aboused

ANIMOSITY WHICH BLAINE HAS AROUSED

parties.

The feeling has of late become greatly inconsided by the attempts of Biaine and his
followers to capture the States of Ohio and
llinois. The former, Mr. Sherman feels,
belongs by right of citizenship to him, while
the friends of Gen. Grant claim the latter
upon similar grounds. Mr. Blaine, realizing
this convestion.

KENTUCKY. TO BE UNINSTRUCTED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—The Republican State Convention will be held here on Wednesday. A number of delegates arrived to-day, and the indications are favorable for

Wednesday. A number of delegates arrived to-day, and the indications are favorable for a large gathering. It has been thought that Grant would certainly davity Kentucky, but there are a number of persons to night who predict an uninstructed delegation to Chicago. The Blaine-Sherman following evidences more strength than has been conceded, and may possibly send uninstructed delegates. At least, good judges are to night of this opinion.

A stream opposition to Therm.

Butter Despate to the Catego Prisons.

Louisville, Ky., April 12.—Within the last several days signs of considerable opposition to Tilden have been manifested in several sections of Kentucky, particularly among State editors. It Louisville, owing to a very bitter personal fight between the Courier-Journal and the present elty administration, there is some possibility that the delegation from here to the State Convention may be packed against Tilden. The present Mayor is encouraged by a strong machine-packing, and declares he will "light Mr. Watterson to the headwaters of Bitter Creek." If necessary, to defeat him. His first move has been successful, and the blood thus tasted is moving the municipal head to follow up his victory, which was to take the dity printing away from the Courier-Journal and Anzelger and give it to the Commercial and Volkshicit. The two former are Democratic, and the two latter Republican papers. Mr. Watterson now

ACCUSES MAYOR BAXTER ACCUSES MAYOR BANTER
of allying bimself with the Republicans and
with Blanton Duncan. It is reported from
Washington that Senator Beck is coming to
Kentucky to start a Hancock or Field boom.
This seems absurd, however, as the only man
who has any especial strength here, besides
Tilden, is English, of Indiana, and he is for
the old ticket of Tilden and Hendricks. If
any considerable opposition is stirred up, it
will be on the line of any good Democrat
except Tilden.

BOW ORANT'S FRIENDS ARE OPERATING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—A letter received here from Louisville, by a friend of Blaine, says: "It is loudly announced that the Grant men will knife any candidate who may be the cause of Grant's defeat, and that they will drive every Kentucky Republican to the wall who dares to oppose Grant instructions, and they have carried things with a high-hand, threatening, buying, bribing, and lying right and left. We have given them a cool steady, serious light, and have kept gaining on them, and have destroyed their plass of giving the innoression that Kentucky is solid for Grant. Giving them all they claim, which are not contradicted by published reports, there are to-day 671 for instructions for Grant, and uninstructed, etc., 608. This leaves out contested wards in Louisville. All twelve wards and Jefferson County will be contested by one side or the other."

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 13.—The County Republican Courvention met on Saturday night, and was well attended. The delegates to the State Convention ge uninstructed. A minority report in favor of Grant, was voted down. HOW GRANT'S FRIENDS ARE OPERATING

LOUISIANA.

SOLID FOR HANCOCK. NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon at Masonic Hall, with all parishes represented but six: Judge James Jeffries, of Rapides, Permanent Chairman. The Committee on Resolutions presented the name of Hancock as the un-qualified choice of the Democracy of Louisiana, and instructed delegates to vote as unit and maintain the two-thirds rule. unit and manutain the two-thirds rule. A motion that the delegates be not considered as instructed for Hancock was defeated by 305 to 152. John McEnery, Patrick Mealey, W. A. Strong, and Charles Parlange were elected at large, and the districts are as follows: First, John Fitzpatrick and James D. Houston; Second, E. A. Burke and I. W. Patten; Third, J. L. Brent and John Charles and John Legating and John Clegg; Fourth, James Jeffreys and Sam Morrison; Fifth, G. W. McGavie and G. C. Goldman; Sixth, M. D. Kavanagh Goldman; Sixth, M. D. Kavanagh and Thomas Dunean. The First District delegates renominated Randall D. Gibson for Congress, with symptons of a bolt, the dissatisfied claiming that the delegates had no authority to make Congressional nominations. A resolution instructing the delegates not to support Tilden under any circumstances was laid on the table with but two dissenting votes. Pending a motion to reorganize the State Committee, the Convention adjourned till noon to-morrow.

THE PROCKEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Pres.

NEW ORLBANS, April 12.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate delegates to Cincinnati met this morning, Lieut-Gov. McEnery Temporary Chaliman.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Democracy of Louisiana hear with the deepest regret that certain Democratic members of the United States Senate have made objection to and placed obstacles in the way of the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the matter of the illegal and fraudulent claim of W. P. Kellogg, who now occupies the seat in that body justly and legally due to H. M. Spofford. The resolutions further urge upon all Democratic Senators to seat Spofford; thank Senator Jonas for his vindication of the claim of Spofford, and the right of the State for due and legal representation.

The Convention decided to elect four delegations.

sentation.

The Convention decided to elect four delegates for each Congressional district.

A resolution was adopted favoring Gen. Hancock for President, but the delegates go uninstructed, except to vote as the majority may decide, and for the maintenance of the two-thirds rule.

THE OUTLOOK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Mr. E. V. Smalley, one of the editors of the New York Tribune, after spending a week here, comes to the following conclusion as to the Presidential outlook: "With Conkling declaring has no second choice and is not going t have any, with Cameron telling everybody he is for Blaine if Grant cannot be nomihe is for Blaine if Grant cannot be nominated, and with Logan contemplating the chances of being brought into the field himself, the league of the three Senstors does not promise to survive the defeat of the ex-President. As the field looks now, it seems to me that the most likely outcome of the Chicago Convention is the nomination of Mr. Blaine on the second ballot by the transfer to him of the vote of Ohio; the second result in the order of probability being the nomination of Washburne or some much darker horse by a combination against Blaine of all the elements not favorable to him."

CAMERON'S PROMISE.

of all the elements not favorable to him."

CAMERON'S PROMISE.

Senator Cameron is reported to have said within the past two weeks to Senator Blaine, within hearing of other Senators, that in the event of the possible withdrawal of Grant, or of his defeat at Chicago, Blaine would undoubtedly be the choice of Cameron and the entire Pennsylvania delegation.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WARRING DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

Special Disposes to The Chicago Tribuse.

Privenurg, Pa., April 12.—The Democratic Convention in Washington County to-day was one of the most exciting political gatherings ever witnessed in Western Pennsylvania. For some time the friends and the enemies of Tilden in that county have been waging a bitter warfare against each other for the supremacy. Chairman Miller headed the Tilden faction, and made the contest a personal one so far as he could, saying he would regard Tilden's defeat as a reflection on his conduct of the State canvass, and using other arguments to rally his friends. The other side was no less active. They shused Tilden and Miller, and said thair indorsement would ruin the prospects of the Democratic party in the country. Both factions rallied to the Convention today in full force. From the first it was apparent that the Tildenites ind the advantage of members. They organized the Convention PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

THE SENTIMENT AGAINST TILDER.

SPACUSE, N. Y., April 12.—Each succeeding day demonstrates Tilden's weakness in the rural districts. To-night the correspondent of The Thibure found the Hon. W. W. Wright, of Geneva, at the Vanderbilt House. Mr. Wright is a life-long Democrat, and one of the most prominent politicians in the State. When Seymour was a law student and Mr. Wright a clerk in Utlea, the two belonged to a hand fire-engine company, and used to run together with the machine. The correspondent asked the sentiment of the Democracy of Central Western New York, in which section Mr. Wright is a leader. He said that the Democracy, almost without exception, were anti-Tilden. They were not Kelly men, but were Cainst Tilden, and would support any man for President

Their first choice, he informed the corre spondent, was Seymour, with Bayard or Hancock second. Should Tilden be nominated, fully one-half of the Democrats of his section would cast their ballots for the Re-publican nominee. The Counties of Ontario, Seneca, Yates, and Monroe would send solid anti-Tilden delegations to Syracuse. Mr Wright had watched the course of the De Wright had watened the course of the be-mocracy for over half a century, and he be-lieved that the nomination of Tilden would be a death-blow to the party. He said that if the Democrats desired a candidate who had money, let them select Vanderbilt or Gould, as they at least had some principle.

LOGAN TO THE RESCUE. MARSHALING OF HIS COHORTS FOR GRANT.
There was a remarkable conjunction of two
great political blanets in this city yesterday, cific. At the former hostelry, Room 243 was occupied by Senator Logan, and at Room 14 in the latter was deposited the gripsack of Long Jones, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sterling District and Chairman of the State Central Republican Committee. Jones would have it that they met by chance, and the Senator was on his way to Murphresboro, in Southern Illinois, to look after a coal mine which had just been opened of his farm. When John Sherman went to Ohio to work When John Sherman went to Ohlo to work up his "boom" it was announced that his mission was to repair the fence in the backyard of the old homestead at Laneaster.

Jones lost no time in reporting to the Palmer House, where he spent the greater rortion of the day. The Senator kept up a lively levée all day, and in some respects it recalled many of the incidents of the Senatorial campaign.

paign at Springfield a year ago last January.

Dan Shepard danced a lively attendance, acted mysteriously, and during the day was as dumb as an oyster to all except the trusted friends and appointees of the Senator.

It was evident to the most unskillful ob-The meeting of the statesmen was not acci-

dental. It was without doubt a prear-ranged one, the painful result of a dire necessity. The growing popularity of Blaine and the steadily-increasing opposition to the third term had evidently been heard from, and something must be done to fix up a counter-irritant or the "machine" would fail to deliver Illinois as Conkling did New Tork, or Cameron Pennsylvania.

The consultations were numerous. The

known Grant men in the city were sent for, and those from the rural districts who happened to be in town were drummed up and marshaled into the Senatorial chamber at the Palmer House.

Among the latter were Merritt L. Joslyn of McHenry, S. S. Mann of Kane, W. B. Taylor of Winoma, and several others whose names could not be ascertained.

The Senator did the honors very cleverly. Fragrant Havanns and inquiries after the "sisters, cousins, and aunts" of the visitors put them at ease.

THE FINE WORK OF EXPLAINING the situation and the desperate needs of the

the situation and the desperate needs of the hour developed upon Dan Shepard and "Long" Jones. The day was marked by a snecession of conferences and interviews, which were prolonged far into the evening.

From all that could be learned and seen it was evident that a crisis was imminent, and must be met. There will be a general consultation to-day. Nearly half a bushel of telegrams went out last night, and the morning trains will be loaded down with county and precent statesmen, all ready to join the great political "Army of Salvation."

During the day a Triburg reporter had several disjointed talks with the Senator, who was not averse to speak on any political subject save the great and only one now uppermost in the public mind.

"How much longer will Congress sit?" queried the seribe.

"I think it will be a long one; much longer than was expected at the beginning of the session."

"Have the Democrats outlined their program for capturing the country?"

"No they have been every regions."

"Have the Democrats outlined their program for capturing the country?"

"No, they have been very reticent,—much more so than last session."

"Will Kellogg be unseated in the Senate?"

"No one can tell. The Senate has the power to do so."

"How about Washburn and Donnelly?"

"It is likely that both cases will be allowed to hang until after the Presidential election. Should it be necessary to throw out Washburn and seat Donnelly in order to count in a Democratic President, the Democrats will undoubtedly do it. They are determined to carry this election if it can be done at any cost."

"How you any political mission at the present time?"

"No. I am on my way to Southern Illinois, where a coal-mine has been opened on my farm."

"Yes," said Mr. Tucker, the Senator's son-in-law, "we have struck a seven-foot vein 150 feet down, and within a stone's throw of the railroad track."

"Will you stop over for the meeting Thursday evening?"

"I had not thought of it," said the Gen-

"Will you stop over for the meeting Thursday evening?"
"I had not thought of it," said the General, "though several gentlemen have asked me to do so. My intention was to leave Wednesday morning."

At this juncture a gentleman asked the Senator what he thought of THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

"There are only two candidates,—Grant and Blaine,—and it is either one or the other."

"What of Washburne?" pursued the political searcher of information.

To this conundrum the General made no reply. He shrugged, and turned away his head with the emphasis of a disgusted Parisian, who did not think it worth while to answer a disagreeable question.

The Senator was asked to give his views on the merits of the two candidates, whom he regards as being the only ones.

"Grant," said he, "is in my opinion the only man who can carry, in addition to all the Republican States, the State of New York, and break the ranks of the Solid South. He can carry Florida, and, from what Virginians tell me, I an confident he can carry that State."

"My impression is that a State that splits its vote toses its influence. Had filinois been solid in 1870, Blaine would have received the nomination. There were seven bolters, and, what is strange, they wno bolted him then now favor him."

Tae General did not say anything about those who favored him then deserting him now, but, as Mr. Toots might say, it probably would make no difference.

"General." quoth the scribe, "don't you think Blaine's strength has been growing in this State?"

"Oh, yes; he has some strength,—considerable attraught."

this State?"

"Oh, yes; he has some strength,—considerable strength."

"More than the friends of Gen. Grant were willing to give him credit for a week or two

interviewed on anything outside of Congresdonal matters.

"In this Presidential question," continued
he. "I take the same interest as any private
citizen. There are people who accuse me of
belong in a ring, simply because I happen to
be with the majority. They seem to forget
that there can be a ring of a minority. I belong to no ring. I am setting up no pins. I
am for the nominee of the Convention. I
hope you will not seek to interview me on
this question any further, as I have nothing
to say in addition to my letter which was
published some days ago."

"What's betome of your Bounty Equalization bill?"

"It's still pending."

tion bill?"
"It's still pending." THE GRANT BOOM.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE ENGINEERS having in charge the Grant "boom" was held yesterday afternoon in Room 46 Palmer House. There were present C. H. Reed, D. K. Tenney, J. J. Richards, H. H. Thomas, Gov. Beveridge, C. H. Willett, G. A. Pierce, William P. Nixon, Sam Parker, R. Michaells, J. A. Hunter, T. E. Stacy, Meyer Bluhm, A. M. Wright, D. F. Cameron, George Schneider, E. F. Allem, W. M. Laughlin, G. D. Buckley, M. A. Morse, W. H. Nickerson, and about one dozen other gentlemen. The chair was occupied by Gov. Beveridge, who, on calling the meeting to order, asked for suggestions for a list of Vice-Presidents for Thursday's meeting at the Central Music-THE GRANT BOOM. Thursday's meeting at the Central Music-

Mr. A. M. Wright trusted that the whole matter would be postponed until to-day, so as to give time for the reception of reports from those who were engaged in circulating the Grant call.
Mr. Richards did not think there was any

necessity for postponement. Progress could now be reported, and further additions could be made at the next meeting. He offered a notion to this effect, and it was concurred in. Mr. Schneider suggested that it would be proper to call the wards. There having arisen some discussion on

There having arisen some discussion on the German representation on the list of Vice-Presidents, Mr. Michaelis was invited to open his budget of information. He stated that a large number of prominent Germans had signed the call, and he had assurances that more would do so. He took particular pains to announce that he had secured the signatures of two of Mr. Raster's warmest personal friends. This was regarded as a centre-shot, and was received with applause.

Mr. Thomas was of the opinion that it would be better to wait until this afternoon, when the lists shall have been gathered in, and then the work could be done systematically. He preferred leaving the whole matter to the Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. D. K. Tenney, an attorney who has had so much experience with bankrupt estates that his presence at the meeting induced some one to ask whether the Grant movement wanted to compromise with its creditors for 20 cents in the dollar, rose in his majesty and announced that he saw present at the meeting a representative of This Tribi Nr. It was an unworthy paper, and should have no countenance in a gathering like that present. This was a private meeting of the friends of Gen. Grant, and should be strictly private. He moved that the reporter be invited to reture.

There were half a dozen seconds.

There were half a dozen seconds.

The Chair, in putting the motion, trusted that it meant nothing disrespectful to the scribe.

Mr. Tenney concurred, and there was a general chorus of assent, during which the reporter retired to the slow music of an occasion horse-laugh by some ill-bred delegate. gate.

After the reporter's withdrawal a call of the wards was held, and many of those having "calls" for the mass-meeting reported

favorably.

On motion, it was resolved to keep open headquarters at the Palmer House, for the purpose of working up a permanent organization, and that the Secretary employ an assistant to unanimously occupy the headsistant to unanisiously occupy the head-quarters.

Messrs, H. H. Thomas, R. H. White, A. M. Wright, George Schneider, and Gil. N. Pierce were appointed a committee with full power to employ a permanent Secretary and look after the general organization.

During the proceedings Gen. Logan dropped in, and was invited to speak. He, however, declined, on the plot that the time was not a fitting one. What he had to say he would say on a future occasion.

There being no righter business, the meeting adjourned.

Ex-Senator Oglesby will not participate in the mass-meeting of Thursday evening. He

the mass-meeting of Thursday evening. He wrote to Gov. Beveninge that a previous ergagement would denotive him of the pleasur of meeting his numerous friends on the datmentioned.

A number of Twelfth Ward Republican favorable to Gen. Grant met yesterday after moon in the Sherman House for the purpos of organizing a Grant Club. A. M. Wrigh presided. Messrs. E. F. Allen and M. A Morse were appointed a Committee to prepare a call for a meeting to be held in Owsley's Hall, when an organization will beffected.

ANTI-THIRD-TERM.

A MEETING AT ALBANY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
NEW YORK, April 12.—The Independent
Republican Association has issued a call for a conference of Republicans at the Delavan House, in Albany, April 22, to consider the propriety of responding to the call for a National mass-meeting at St. Louis on the 6th of May next to promote the application of the avowed principles of the Republican party in its choice of Presidential candidate. The call says: "Delegates to the Albany conference are especially desired from organizations representing 20,000 Republican voters who restused last fall to be driven to the polla and coerced to support the notoriously unfit candidates of the corrupt and dangerous machine, but this invitation is sent also to individual Republicans who oppose a third term for Grant, to the end that this conference, by alequately representing to the National Convention the views of this necessary part of the Republican majority in New York, may facilitate the nomination of many candidates for whom all Republicans can vote, and whose nomination would not be at the party's peril." conference of Republicans at the Delavan

IOWA. STRONG FOR BLAINE. DES MOINES, Ia., April 12.—The State Reg ister has returns from ninety-six of the in Iowa, the counties not reported being Bremer, Cherokee, and Wright. The ninety Bremer, Cherokee, and Wright. The ninety-six counties foot up in the delegates as follows: For Blaine, 721; for Grant, 143; for Washburne, 2; for Sherman, I.

But few delegates to the State Convention have arrived flere. Among those now here are Frank Hatton, of the Burlington Hawkeye; S. M. Clark, of the Keokuk Gate City; and George D. Perkins, of the Sloux City Journal.

NOTES.

THE SHERMAN PLAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—On the 1st of April the Alexandria Guzette contained interviews with certain Federal officers on the Presidency. Among the officers questioned was Mr. E. D. Fitch, who said he preferred Carnets Philips. tioned was Mr. E. D. Fitch, who said he pre-ferred Senator Blaine. Fitch was a Store-keeper under the Treasury Department. On the 3d the same paper contained a paragraph announcing the removal of Mr. Fitch, and stating that in his place was appointed John ynch, a Democrat.

Lynch, a Democrat.

EDMUNDS.

A distinguished journalist in Massachusetts, who has been very active in favor of Grant, writes here: "Massachusetts is fo Edmunds, unvuestionably, and if the managers care to instruct for him and to declar against Grant or Blaine, or both, they can do so without difficulty."

do so without difficulty."

H.I.INOIS.

FAIRFIELD, Ill., April 12.—The Republicans of Wayne County met in mass-convention to day and selected the following delegates to the State Convention: Dr. William M. Johnson, William H. Robinson, Col. George W. Johns, and Edwin Bucher. The delegation is three for Bisine. It also instructed for James McCartney for Attorney-General. The preferences for Governor are not known.

Sr. Louis. April 12.—The Republicans held ward primary-meetings to-night for the election of delegates to the State Convention to send delegates to Chicago. The complexion of the city's delegation cannot be accurately

ated at this writing, but indicated to the seventy-six delocates cho ty of them are Grant men. The re-tor Blaine. GENERAL OPINION. ECHIGAN OPPOSED TO GRANT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. NILES, Mich., April 10.—Looking carefully ver the columns of that portion of the Reover the columns of that portion of the Republican press which comes under my observation satisfies me that it is within the power of Gen. Grant's friends to nominate him if they see fit to do so. Will they do it? I am disposed to say, No! Conkling and Cameron are men who can, if they look, see beyond their noses. Conkling is arrogant and dictatorial, but when he looks over this broad land and sees the political wrecks stranded here and there, made so by apostasy, he cannot but see that, in case of the election of a Democratic President, he cantasy, he cannot but see that, in case of the election of a Democratic President, he cannot hope to retain any Government position in the councils of the Nation, nor could he expect to hold his grip on the patronage of the State of New York. If he will look carefully he will see, at least so it seems to me, that the nomination of Grant for a third term means the retiring of the Republican term means the retiring of the Republican party from its position as the dominant party of the Nation, for it seems exceedingly doubt-ful if the ex-President can be elected for a third term. There are many voters in every close State—Michigan, for instance—who in case of Grant's nomination will treat him somewhat as the Democracy did Horace Greeley in 1872. If the Republican party in 1880 falls from power, it "falls Greeley in 1872. If the Republican party in 1880 falls from power, it "falls like Lucifer, never to rise again."
Now, while 75 per cent of the Republicans of this State are for the Hon. James G. Blaine, whose name at the head of the ticket would call out a full vote, and—so far as this State is concerned at least—assure as a rousing victory, they will raily to the support of any of the gentlemen so far named for the position, except Grant. His name would, beyond doubt, fall like a wet blanket on the Republicans of Michigan. Mark the prediction. It will be close work for him to get the Electoral vote of this State, which will send from one to three opposition men to Gongress. It would be somewhat of a surprise for Michigan, the cradle of the Republican party, to sit down on the Republican candidate for the Presidence.

party, to sit down on the Republican camidate for the Presidency. But she is liable to do it,—partly on his own account and partly on account of his leading and best-known backers. Had there been an appearance even of spontaneity about his nomination the sank and file of the party would doubtless have yielded to the expressed wish of the majority, and given him a support at the poils; but New York and Pennsylvania were carried for him at the point of the bayonet,—so to speak,—and wherever the people have had an opportunity to speak they have expressed a decided objection to any third term. If the managers of Grant's boom are the shrewd politicians they are credited with being they will withdraw Grant's name before any vote is taken in the Chicago Convention, and, to satisfy the independent voters, of whom there are several abroad, they must not substitute Don Cameron or Lord Rossoe. Blaine of Washburne, or any one of half-a-dozen others, will satisfy the people, whether they do the politicians and petty officeholders or not. The people must furnish the votes, and their wishes should be consulted. Should Conkling, Cameron & Co. see fit to push their present advantage, and with the ald of the rotten borshould be consulted. Should Conkling, Cameroh & Co. see fit to push their present advantage, and with the ald of the rotten boroughs of the South, which cannot furnish the candidate with a single Electoral vote, go ahead and nominate the ex-President for a third term, they will probably find themselves, after the ides of next November, standing around the corridors of the Capitol Building, out of employment, and fecting Wolsey's famous speech, with this paraphrase: "Had I but served the peeple with haif the zeal Fve served myself and Grant.

HAS HALINOIS A "BOSS"? To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. deserted his post of duty in Washington and come back to Illinois to save his third-term andidate. It is well known that Senator Loren has agreed to deliver the whole vote of Illinois at Chicago to the third-term synd cate. A short time ago he said that this would be an easy thing to do; that Gen. Grant was the spontaneous choice of Illinois Republicans; that the people cried for him to be President again, and so on. But as Grant was the spontaneous choice of Illinois Republicans; that the people cried for him to be President again, and so on. But as convention after convention was held and declared for Blaine, it became evident that Senator Logan was wrong. The people do not want Gen. Grant for a third term. The Republican party does not demand him. His nomination would be regarded by a majority of the party as a grave blunder and an unnecessary sacrifice of strength for the glory and profit of an individual.

It was Senator Logan's place, as a servant of the party, to wait until its wishes, were made known in the only way they can be properly expressed, through county and state Conventions. But he chose first to mortgage the party and the great State of Illinois, on his own responsibility, in ravor of his candidate and his policy, his ideas of right and wrong, his interests, and his ambition. Now to save his reputation he comes back to Illinois to redeem his pledges. He proposes to set up the machine, to control county conventions and primaries, to send his emissaries through the State, bullying, begging, and trading in favor of the third-term nomination. We submit that this is a great sacrifice of dignity in the third-term cause. A short time ago it was claimed that nothing could keep Illinois from declaring spontaneously for Gen. Grant. Now all the artifices of political wire-pullers and sohemers are to be enaployed to obtain for him a bare majority in the State.

In coming back to Illinois and engaging actively in the canvass, Senator Logan has taken a step entirely without precedent in our political history. No Senator ever before in this State has altempted to dictate to his masters, the people whom they shall support for the Presidency. No Illinois politician ever before adopted in this State the manners of Conkling in New York and Cameron in Pennsylvania. On the whole, I am glad Senator Logan has made the trial. If he is the Boss of Illinois, it is time the people should know it. If orders are hereafter to come from him,

THURSDAY'S THIRD-TERM MEETING. THURSDAY'S THILD-TERM MEETING.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, April 12.—I noticed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday a call for a meeting next Thursday evening at Music-Hall, issued by gentlemen favorable to the nomination of Gen.
Grant who "look upon this meeting as the
keynote to the campaign, and are confident
that it will paralyze all efforts heretofore
made, or those of the future in the interests.

that it will paralyze all efforts heretofore made, or those of the future, in the interests of other candidates."

I notice further that among those who called this meeting, and will be prominent in its managemet, are the names of J. L. Campbell, S. H. McCrea, A. M. Wright, F. W. Palmer, Dan Shepard, John A. Hunter, R. S. Tuthill, and some dozen other gentlemen of equal social and political standing, all notorious for their extreme modesty in ever pushing their own claims for public positions, and none of whom would consent to contaminate themselves by manipulations whereby the will of the majority would be defeated.

It is also advertised in the call that Leonard Swett and Emery A. Storrs will be among the speakers. As these gentlemen have peculiar and decidedly original notions upon questions of finance, as exemplified in their dealings with humanity in general, it is expected the greater portion of both gentlemen's remarks will be confined to a discussion of this particular question in all its form

of Gregg and Golson. Although in many affairs of the like before, this was undoubtedly the "greatest effort of his life."

It is understood that Babcock, Belknap. Shephard, and Murphy will be present with their familles, and will be assigned the private boxes, and will receive bouquets at certain periods of the meeting.

A. M. Wright, whose forced nomination for Mayor excited such enthusiasm in the whisky and funday-breaking element as tocarry down with him the rest of the Republican ticket, will introduce (although much against his custom and wishes) some spirited resolutions, which will be seconded in an eloquent speech by ex-Lieut. Gov. Beveridge, who will occupy most of his time in explanation of his opposition to Gen. Grant in the past, and endeavoring to show that, as the General has since traveled around the world, he is new abundantly qualified to earry it upon his shoulders.

As S. H. McCrea has acquired a reputation for promptness and efficiency as Collector in the past, he will be selected to pass the hat for expenses upon this occasion.

Blok Tuthill will be on himd as commissary, and the public can rest assured that, however deficient the entables may be there will be no lack in quantity or quality of drinkables, as Col. Dick specially promises to personally test every variety himself, and nobody ever questioned his itness for this duty. Tuthill's and Reed's long and intimate acquaintance with distillers have sharpefied their tastes most wonderfully.

John A. Hunter will be present to render Messrs. Tuthill and Reed any assistance they may require in the commissary department, and will be chief usher and sergeant-at-arms, as his watchfulness in guarding ballot-boxes in the Colvin campaign demand recognition upon this occasion.

J. L. Campbell having made himself such as accompliant the surface and such as accompliant.

in the Colvin campaign demand recognition upon this occasion.

J. L. Campbell having made himself such an envable reputation as a financier, and in subdivisions in Chicago, will be indorsed by this meeting as a fit Secretary of the Interior in Gen. Grant's Cabinet, as his past experience would enable him to immediately and amitably sottle all Indian disputes, and his subdivision and sale of the public lands would result in immediate payment of the public debt and calling in and cancellation of all Government bonds. Mr. Campbell will occupy a prominent position upon the platform to enthuse the audience and give character to his associate Vice-Presidents. His special duties will be to hold the hat which ex-Collector McCrea has passed through the special duties will be to hold the hat which ex-Collector McCrea has passed through the audience, and guard its contents until Reed. Storrs, Hunter, and Dan Shepard have put their hands in it, simply for the purpose of ascertaining if there is enough to pay expenses. Ringsters and distillery employes will be discreelly stationed among the audience to shout and cheer and give tone to the gathering. The only thing that seems lacking to complete the entire proceedings in perfect harmony is the lamentable fact that Gen. Grant himself cannot be present to witness this combination of character, reputation, and ability assembled to do him honor. Republican.

TILDEN DEMOCRAT WHO PAVORS THE

GRANT BOOM.

To the Easter of The Unicopo Tribuna.

CHICAGO, April 12.—In your issue of Saturday you publish a card of a German-American, in which he states that, in his opinion, a majority of the German-Americans op

In justice to a great many of my country men, permit me to any a few words in feply.
Without criticizing my esteemed fellow-countryman's letter in detail, I wish to recountryman's letter in detail, I wish to remind him of one essential point which he forgot to state, and in which, I believe, he will concur with me, namely: That Gen. Grant's Administration was the most friendly we ever had, Lipcoin's perhaps excepted, to our countrymen. Never before were so many German-Americans appointed to offices of honor and trust as under Gen. Grant's Administration.

Baganting his soloure in foreign comp. Grant's Administration.

Regarding his sojourn in foreign countries, I wish to mention that all German-American newspapers, without even one exception took great pleasure in praising his

ception, took great pleasure in praising his modest, manly, and true republican denieanor abroad, which won a bost of triends to our political institutions in the eld country, and made us Germans especially feel proud of our former President.

I most sincerely believe that thousands of my countrymen will greet a renomination of Gen. Grant for the highest office in the grit of the people with enthusiasm, and do all in their power to reflect bim. Yours respectfully,

PONTIAC REPUBLICANS.

PONTIAC REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Pontiac, Ill., April 10.—The Republicans of Pontiac Township assembled in the Court-House at 2 p. m. on the 9th inst, for the purpose of setteting thirteen delegates to the Senatorial Convention, which will convene at the Court-House on Thursday, the 15th inst. As soon as the meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Town Central Committee, A. D. Cox. & Co. nominated S. S. Lawrence for Chairman and Reason M. John for Secretary. A committee of three was chosen by the Chair to retire and select the Committee on Delegates, which was done, and the proper delegates were selected, as per agreement. At this juncture signs of a putup job became transparent, and, in a very hurried manner, O. F. Avery offered a motion that the delegates be instructed to use their influence and vote for James G. Blaine, and see that the delegates who are sent to the State Convention be likewise instructed. This seemed to awaken those who can see beyond the end of their nose. A. W. Kellogg endeavored to explain the why and wherefores, but failed; but H. H. McDowell, one of the stalwarts of the county, came forward, and was not found wanting, for in a neat and pointed speech he so completely "bumityled" the alders of the original motion that they set down on it most unceremoniously, and it still awaits the owner. To say that it was tabled hardly expresses it, and to do away with any more of the schemes the meeting was adjourned sine die.

ARRIVALS Of FOREIGNERS.

New Your April 12.—Four steamers are

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGNERS.

New York, April 12.—Four steamers arrived to-day at Castle Garden with a large number of immigrants. The California brought 75, the City of Richmond 1,365, the Donau 868, and the Circassia 500. The Baltic reached here yesterday with 868, including a colonization party of 400 Scandinavians. They have tickets for St. Paul, Minn., and will start West to-night. There are about 3,000 immigrants here waiting for transportation to Iowa, Dakota, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGNERS.

FEARFUL PLUNGE. CINCINNATI, C., April 12.—Thomas Boyd, yesterday, in the presence of about a thousand people, at Munfordaville, Ky., jumped from the railroad bridge over Green River, a distance of 120 feet, to the water below. He sprang off the bridge head foremost, and struck the water in that position. In a moment afterward he appeared swimming. He was picked up by a boat's crew, and when brought ashors passed through the crowd, receiving what money was offered. He was not injured in the least.

WEATHER NOTES.

MONTREAL, April 12.—A heavy fall of snow yesterday; freezing keenly to-day. Several steamers on the way from Liverpool. Washington, N. H., April 12.—The wind was blowing fourteen miles per hour this morning. Thermometer 12 dec. below zero. New York, April 12.—The pedestrians were muffled yesterday and to-day as in midwinter.

PARALYZED.

Special Disputch to The Categor Tribuna.

ATTICA, Ind., April 12. The Hon. Monroe Milford, ex-Mayor of this place, and a leading Republican politician, was yesterday stricken with paralysis of the left side.

\$25 in doctor's visits will do you less good than one bothle of Hop Bifters.

"Hair Beviyum" restores gray hair to its orig-inal color for 50 cents.

WHITTAKER Nothing Definit Developed in the Pending West Point Investigation.

The Impression Gaining Gr that the Colored Cadet Is Innocent.

All Reports to His Discredit

New York, April 12.—United States of trick-Astorney Woodforddoes not think no of the military investigation, as it is going on at West Point, and finds he has interest officially in the matter. Sec. of the Revised Statutes makes it of the Revised Statutes makes it a crimical the ears or otherwise assault and treat a person in places controlled by United States as forts, arsenats, etc. On the ground he has sent his assistant to West Point to see what he can discover. If he can get any basis for a case the matter will be taken from a unitary to a criminal court.

Special Disputch to The Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus.
WEST POINT, April 12.—The result day's investigation further exposes the culties in believing the colored cadet raged himself. Superintendent Gayler pert from the New York Post Office. studying hours over twenty-five sp of Whittaker's handwriting, and co them with the anonymous letter, reported find nothing in the batch corresponding the mannymous letter that them. So the "anonymous letter that the batch course the batch cou

A second cadet, Hodgson, who Whittaker's room with Barnett, sheet found under Whittaker's be with water, and the burned papers were also wet, so that to the difference of believing the had guilty of the whole of the complicated assets the added necessity of supposing bedderately and with no possible moffre to be the complete his bedding and floor with water to well as bleed until morning. T

The Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of I present during the morning session, hinterview with Whittaker. He can l keep his countenance in discussing the says the case sought to be establis the boy is so absurd, inconsistent by without foundation as to bo farcical. He is not the only sp holds the same opinion.

It is said when the Congression

It is said when the Congressional Contest the arrives it will not only have Whitney confront his accusers, but let him had lawyer as counsel.

The Hon. Stewart L. Woodford and R. Tenney, United States District Attorney Brooklyn, offered to look after Whitney interests. The officers replied they provide to have military men concerned.

In regard to Whittaker's standy a philosophy, alleged to be the moving of his committing the outrage. Prof. Man

philosophy, alleged to be the moving of his committing the outrage, Prof. Maissays he is doing well, and stands in patieular danger of being "plucked" of account. There are white cadets when lower in their study than Whittaker.

Prof. Greener, at the invitation of the Professors, visited the class-noon of the Professors, v Whittaker has some sort of connect the affair, but the view is not adve-loudly as last week. Civilians and not connected with the Point are a unanimous in believing him impocest To the Western Associated Press.

was room, I., apin members, and was recorded burdett was recalled. He said suspicioned that the affair was a hoat win he saw Dr. Alexander move Whitaker spilds, and Whitaker showed he had come of the innscles of his eyes. That was he had come of the innscles of his eyes. That was he had not know the normal position of a party on the said and partly on the said a far not know the normal position of a party on the side and partly on the had a not know the normal position of a party on the side and partly on the had a to strength, he was stronger and stour whitaker. (This was apparently not to secount for his power to had strength, he was apparently become to secount for his power to had strength, and it would have been hear in truggle, and it would have been hear in troom below.

Superintendent James Gayler, of the York Post-Office, is comparing as as the handwriting in the hote of wind taker's.

At the opening of the Court in the life of the opening of the Court in the life.

five different cadet books, including taker's.

At the opening of the Court in the annoon Recorder Sears desired to have plant upon record that Cadet whittaker will kept in the court-room continuity for reason that his standing in his class it such that he can afford to loss an especially so in philosophy. The record desired it also to go on record that is customary to appear of a person in the tion of Whittaker as the accused, at he had become accustomed so the tion of Whittaker as the accused, he had become accustomed so in several courts martial; butin Whitcase he had carefully refrained from so but had inadvertently made a lapedid not consider himself in any way ocutor. He had no opinion, no theory desired to be so understood. He consider Whittaker accused in a sense that the odirected the Board of Inquiry to can his character."

Superintendent Gayler, an aspert in ing. took the stand, and the corder explained that in additionable the twenty-life pages of eader handed Gayler in the morphing, he adhim six more pages of particular

the twentudive pages of eader handed Gayler in the morning, he him six more pages of particular writing at Gayler's request, to compathe writing in the note of warning. Mr. Gayler, in reply to a question Recorder, answered: "I have sont in note of warning with thirty-one feweriting handed me, and find no resensufficient to fustify me in the opinion of the note was written by any one who writing appeared on the pages hand. The Recorder then handed Gayler and the pages hand anonymous letters, two of which he received by counsul for Whittaker, by the Judge Advocate, with the lappapers. Wilness then retired for the Cadet Frederick G. Hodgson, second who was the second endet to miss taker's room, corroborated considerable that the second cade to miss taker's room, corroborated considerable that the second cade to miss taker's room, corroborated considerable to the ladian club was congented, also some of the club was congented, also some of the blood on the left inhead and left ear, but not on the first also some of the blood on the left inhead and left ear, but not on the first also some of the way the page of the blood on the left inhead and left ear, but not on the first also some of the way the page of the blood on the left inhead and left ear, but not on the first also some of the way the page of the blood on the left inhead and left ear, but not on the first also saw a spot of dry blood two ledding that remained on the ball.

RELIEF FOR WHALERS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New Yorks. April 12.—Arrived of from Bremen; Circassia, from Glasgow Arizena, from Elverpool.

Laverpood, 'April 12.—Steamer Meresched from the rocks in Cook's Babeen towed hore.

London, April 12.—Steamers Wese, New York; Illyrian, Prussian, and navian, from Boston; and Nova Scott Baltimore, have arrived out.

CRIM rious

Further De A Negro He

ed by

Kemble, the Delivers

SUIT

Chastine Co

LAPAYETTE, I rior Court of this to-day seeking to \$50,000 in clean cr damages. The leged, consists in tiff in this case w man, in an alleged one William Bust Illinois, to escap due Mathis. 7 esting one. In \$2,500, He could it esting one. In \$3,500. He could i judgment for the came with an affin paid the money to person, and in su affidavit of two m Mathis denied that ey, and claimed the ey, and claimed the ey, and claimed the ey, and claimed the tion into the case to cheat him of his tion into the case to cheat him of had a third party in the vicinity of and Brown were and see. Bust dressed him as come to pay gave him some moing out, Busby, it is state's Prison. Thimself as Mathis such a bold attended. Hunter's comes around by hwich he receive an emphatic and such defendant to bank-account to

cape was made leaders in the entering in the entering in that instifue freight ears and for the Chicago pawn awaiting the action to convene, and segrate before that it tom to hold r the prisoners w in the hall of the The guard passes went around to th

utes he was su the effect of e guard Mrs. Ronaldsol peared. The guar the building, whili the front door. In had again got out, ing the fence when She pointed a revolum back. He price lady not to shlocked in their cell there in future. The raday did not ocalinates, and the on prisoners was a piece.

INF Special Disputch GRAND RAPIDS, Grand Rapids, Huyge and wife we a charge of murder Mrs. Huyge on the Ast. The body, with the city not far from day afternoon by the ad, face, and left in, as though it head, face, and left in, as though it head, face, and left in, as though it he feet and swung hard substance. If the child's birth now and, so far as can be alive afterward. He married but about if the child's birth now sible cause for its laborer who has been gan Central freightand heretofore has but the officers say this wife is very stroit in the child's birth now sible cause for its laborer who has been gan Central freightand heretofore has but the officers say the swife is very stroit in the child's birth now sible swife is very stroit in the child's birth now sible cause for its laborer who has been gan Central freightand heretofore has but the officers say the swife is very stroit in the child's birth now sible swife is very stroit in the child's birth now sible cause for its laboration.

A BOLD

Special Correspondent

MENASHA, Wis.,
of Mrs. Dr. Torrey,
daughter, Mrs. Coa
burglarized last night

Mrs. Coats receiving
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N. Y., April 19.-In it was recalled. He said h the affair was a hoax when ander move Whittaker's eveker showed he had control his eyes. That was the interest of the head of the sexamination he said he dermal position of a person is unconscious, lying the sexamination of a person is unconscious, lying the sexamination had been also better the sexamination of a person is unconscious, lying the sexamination of a person is unconscious, lying the sexamination of a person is unconscious, lying the sexamination of a person is unconscious.

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co, April 12.—The revent Corwin came down from last under telegraphic of reasury Department. It am she is the largest of in the revenue service of the loaded with supplied arctic whalers and the amounts.

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CRIMINAL NEWS. Further Details of the Mysterious Woman Case

A Negro Held for Murder Lynched by a Mob in Louis-

Near Detroit.

Kemble, the Harrisburg Briber, Delivers Himself Up to the Authorities.

Chastine Cox Yesterday Resentenced in New York to Be Hanged.

Yand Hamilton, Variety Actress, Arrested for Robbery Committed in Chicago.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. rior Court of this sounty Isaac Chrisman is to day seeking to mulct John P. Hunter in \$50,000 in clean eash by an action at law for damages. The slander of Hunter, it is alleged, consists in the averment that the plaintin in this case was the individual who personated Samuel B. Mathis, a Warren County an, in an alleged conspiracy originated by the William Busby, of Vermillion County man, in an alleged conspiracy originated by one William Busby, of Vermillion County, Illinois, to escape the payment of \$2,500 dae Mathis. The story is an interesting one. In 1876 Busby owed Mathis \$2,500. He could not pay, and the Court gave significant for the sum. After this Busby came with an affidavit, reciting that he had paid the money to Mathis, gave it to him in paid the money to Mathis, gave it to him in paid the money to Mathis, gave it to him in paid the money to Mathis, gave it to him in paid the money to Mathis, gave it to him in paid the money to this brought the affidavit of two men named Long and Brown. Mathis denied that it was a conspiracy to deprive him of his insoney by Busby, who had a third party personate Mathis, and to be in the vicinity of the latter's home. Long and Brown were to be near enough to hear and see. Busby met the man, addressed him as Mathis, said he had come to pay off the Judgment, and gave him some money. On these facts coming out, Busby, it is alleged, was sent to the State's Prison. The party who represented himself as Mathis seems to be unknown, and such a bold attempt to cheat a man of his due caused much comment in the neighborhood. Hunter's connection with the case comes around by his alleging that Chrisman was the man who personated Mathis, and that he was a party to the conspiracy for which he rear very such as a party to the conspiracy for which he received \$1,000. Chrisman enters man who personated Mathis, and was a party to the conspiracy, for received \$1,000. Chrisman enter

which he received \$1,000. Chrisman enters an emphatic and sweeping denial, and asks the defendant to enlarge his (Chrisman's) bank-account to the extent of \$50,000 for slandering his good name. The case comes here on change of venue. A PLUCKY WOMAN. Burlington, Ia., April 12.—An attempt to was made yesterday by the prisoners ed in the County Jail in this city, the aders in the enterprise being the men con-ed in that institution for the robbery of right ears and for the murder of Joachim, the Chicago pawnbroker. These men are awalting the action of the Grand Jury soon to convene, and seem to be auxious to emittempt to break fall. It has been the custem to hold religious services in the jail on Sundays, and yesterday after dinner the prisoners were allowed to remain in the hall of the building for that purpose. The guard passed out of the building and went around to the rear, when in a few mintes he was surprised to see mortar and brick falling from the wall. In a very few minutes a hole was made in the wall large

enough for a man to pass through, and from it emerged the body of Van Beck, one of the car robbers. The guard ordered him to return, empasizing the order by a shot from his revolver, which had shot from his revolver, which had the effect of enforcing prompt compliance. The guard then went for help, and Mrs. Ronaldson, wife of the Sheriff, appeared. The guard sent her to the rear of the building, while he entered the jail by the front door. In the meantime Van Beck had again got out, and was in the act of scaling the fence when Mrs. Ronaldson appeared. She pointed a revolver at him and ordered him back. He promptly obeyed, begging the lady not to shoot. The prisoners were locked in their cells, and will likely be kept here in future. The attempt to escape yeserday did not occupy more than fifteen ninutes, and the only implement used by the prisoners was a piece of stovewood.

INFANTICIDE.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 12.—Charles Grand Rapids to the charles from the charles of many control of the charles from the control of the charles of many control of the charles of

A BOLD BURGLARY. MENASHA, Wis., April 12.—The residence of Mrs. Dr. Torrey, a widow, who with her laughter, Mrs. Coats, live in Neenah, was parglarized last plots. burglarized last night soon after midnight, Mrs. Coats receiving many severe bruises in her encounter with one of the burglars. Mrs. Coats was awakened by one of the gang (which consisted of three, all masked), and a peremptory demand was made for all of her jewelry and valuables, with a threat that unless they were produced immediately the revolver which he had placed to her head would do its duty. Mrs. Coats knocked the revolver which he had placed to her head would do its duty. Mrs. Coats knocked the revolver from the hand of the burglar and snappled him. In the encounter she was dragged to the hall by the hair, kicked and pounded so that she has many marks upon her hody. They then ransacked the rooms and took away from \$2,000 to \$3,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry and \$60 in money. Before departing, one of the burglars sat down to the plano and played the "Sweet Breand-Bye."

RESENTENCED TO HANG. New York, April 12.—Chastine Cox and etro Balbo, the murderers, were brought om the Tombs at an early hour this morn-t to the Supreme Court, general term, to resentenced. Balbo, the youthful Italian ife-murderer, and Cox, the colored man who wife-murderer, and Cox, the colored man who to cruelly murdered Mrs. Hull in her bedbed many the committing a burglary, had both them previously sentenced to death, and through the efforts of their respective counsel had been respited. Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Brady and Barrett entered the court-room shortly after 11 o'clock. Balbo was quiet and nervous, while Cox displayed the coolness which has never forsaken him since his incarceration. The negro first received the order to stand up, and, after listening to a scathing speech from the Judge, was sentenced to be hanged on the 20th day of lay. Then came Balbo's turn. He rose, ale and trembling, and, after being assured he must not look for merey on earth, he, too, was sentenced to be hanged off the same day.

MENASHA BURGLARIES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MASHA, Wis., April 12.—About 2:30 this. orning burglars operated on J. C. Golds-bough, and were rewarded by a gold watch

and chain, valued at \$225, and \$100 in money.

Mr. Goldsborough is a bachelor, sleeps in his office connected with his livery, and was awakened during their burglarious operations. Supposing the person was a man in his employ he spoke, and they ran, carefully shutting the door. The entrance was effectly his employ he spoke, and they ran, carefully shutting the door. The entrance was effected by turning the key in the lock with a pair of nippers, which ought to convince every one that a lock is easily turned when in the hands of an expert burglar. From Goldsborough's they visited Lon Granger, and decamped with a watch valued at \$35, notwithstanding he keeps a standing army of dogs. This gang is evidently the same that operated in Neenah Saturday night. We have a night watch, but it is so small that it is inefficient.

A FORGER ARRESTED. A FORGER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. PAUL, Minn., April 12.—T. H. Bush, of Boston, who has been in St. Paul since last Friday, was arrested to-day for forging a draft of \$25 upon a Minneapolis business house. A letter had previously been received from George H. Johnson, No. 116 Dearborn street, Chicago, warning the proprietors of the Merchants' Hotel against Bush, who had victimized the people of Chicago to the extent of several hundred dollars by forged drafts upon W. F. Holcombe. cago to the extent of several hundred dol-lars by forged drafts upon W. F. Holcombe, of New York. Johnson was telegraphed, and an order came back from the Chicago Chief of Police to hold Bush for extradition. An attempt was made to-night to get a writ of habeas corpus for him. The hearing was refused until to-morrow, and he remains in jail. Bush was formerly of the firm of Jew-ett & Bush, merchant-clothiers, Boston.

HARRISBURG, April 12.—Kemble arrived here to-day, and was met at the depot by a few friends and driven to the Dauphin County Jail, where it was expected Judge Pear-son would hear an application for a new bail, but, as the Judge did not appear, the party was driven to the residence of J. J. Clyde, where Kemble will remain until to-morrow, when counsel say Judge Pearson will hear them.

them.

Detective Anderson came from Atlantic City this morning on the same train with Kemble, and arrested him on Fourth street, Philadelphia, shortly after his arrival. Kemble made no pretension of surprise, and told the dectecive he would not trouble him to read the bench warrant.

MAUD HAMILTON. NEW YORK, April 12,-Maud Hamilton, a variety actress and impersonator of male characters, was arrested at the Pennsylvania depot, Jersey City, this morning at 6 o'clock. on a charge of larceny committed in Chicago. The dispatch on which she was arrested is from Chief of Police Simon O'Donnell, and asks that she be held to await the arrival of an officer from that city. She claims the arrest to be a put-up job, brought about by personal spite. She threatens on her arrival in Chicago to commence an action against her enemy for false imprisonment.

WALKED OUT. YANKTON, D. T., April 13.—Through some mysterious means, J. W. Maxwell, who was confined in the County Jail for attempting to shoot his cousin, procured a revolver, and yesterday, while all the attendants but one were absent, he drew his weapon, disarmed the jailer, drove him and the other prisoners into the cells, locked them, and walked out, and has not since been seen. Maxwell was wanted in Wyoming for robbing Black Hills stages and participating in murder, and there was a reward of \$2,290 on his head. His allases are "Cully" and "McDonald."

DAVIS' ORIGINAL WIFE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 12.—It appears that Charles Davis, bigamist, formerly flourished in this city. He has written a letter to a wholesale firm here telling them that he is a badly persecuted man, and asking them to prepare and forward an affidavit concerning a woman who formerly lived in Peoria, and who went by the name of Jennie Bennett. This woman, he says, is his wife,

HELD FOR INCENDIARISM. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., April 12.—Two years ago Libanus Hoage had trouble with his employ-er, P. R. Adams, a wealthy citizen of Tecumseh, and later four valuable wheat-stacks and other property on the latter's premises were consumed by fire. Recent developments point to Hoage as perpetraing the mischief, and to-day, on complaint of the Secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, Hoage was held in \$1,000 to answer to the same.

MURDERED. St. PAUL, Minn., April 12.-A special to the Pioneer-Press says that Frank Whitehead, a farmer living in Le Sueur County was shot and killed by two unknown men Sunday. His wife tells the story that two well-dressed men entered the house and de-manded money. She fled from the house, and, on returning, found her husband fatally wounded. He did not speak afterwards, and soon fled. The woman's story is not wholly credited.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Stoux Crry, Ia., April 12.-Maxwell, the road agent, escaped from Yankton Jail Sunday. Outside parties had furnished him a evolver. When the Jailer came into the common room of the iail Maxwell presented the revolver, took the keys and pistol from the Jailer, placed him into the cell, locked the door, and walked out.

TWENTY YEARS. COLUMBUS, O., April 12.-The State Jourmat's Lancaster special to-night says: "Charles Helst pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the Common Pleas Court to-day, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty years. Heist was indicted with one Rauch for murder in the first degree for killing an old man named Groft."

PARDONED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—The Governor as pardoned John Ryan, who was convicted of burglary in April, 1878, by the Winnebago Circuit Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. Ryan is now in the hospital suffering from a disease of the lungs, and the Prison Physician thinks it may save his life to send him home. His term would expire in a few months.

HORSE-STEALING. Special Directed to The Chicago Tribuna.
TUSCOLA, Ill., April 12.—A man by the ame of James Johnson was arrested here yesterday for stealing a horse in Champaign County. He tried to sell the horse for \$40, but did not succeed. James R. Hammett, six miles east of Tus-cola, had two horses stolen yesterday. The thieves were arrested in Campaign County and the horses recovered.

A FORGER CAUGHT. A FORGER CAUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ROCHESTER, Minn., April 12.—Eric Hanson, a forger, was arrested by Sheriff White, of this county, on a requisition from Gov. Pillsbury, coming from West Union, Ia. He was brought to this city last evening and jailed, and a dispatch was sent to the Sheriff of Fayette County, Iowa, that he had been arrested.

New Orleans, April 12.—J. Tucker, colored, charged with the murder of Abe Frazer in 1876, was taken from jail at Greensburg, St. Helena Parish, Sunday morning, by fifteen men, and shot to death. It is stated the people of the parish generally condemn this act of lawlesness.

A DRUNKEN QUARREL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWOFFH, Kas., April 12.—In a drunken quarrel yesterday afternoon Anderson Berry was fatally stabbed by Henry Morton, who was arrested. A HORSE-THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CLINTON. Ill., April 12.—Henry Missell, alias Russell, who stole a valuable horse from the premises of Hiram Webb April 1, and

property, was brought here to-day by Amos Weedman, Sheriff of this county. Missell has served six years in the Penitentiary, and was just released from the jail in this city for burglary. The horse was worth about \$150.

RESPITED. LITTLE ROCK, April 12.—The Governor to-day respited the sentence of L. L. Ford, con-demned to be hung April 16, at Marion, Crit-tenden County, until May 28.

OBITUARY.

T. W. BAXTER. Thomas W. Baxter, whose death was announced in yesterday's Trinuxe as having taken place in New York last Saturday, was a gentleman long and favorably known in this city. The deceased was a native of Ireland, but came to this country with his par-ents at an early age, and settled in Boston. About twenty-five years ago he came to this city, where he went into business as a dealer in mill-supplies. The firm of T. W. Baxter & Co. did a large trade with the Northwest, & Co. did a large trade with the Northwest, and the sterling integrity and high character of the firm were everywhere spoken of. The place of business was on the west side of the river at the foot of Washington street. Mr. Baxter was an active member of the old Mercantile Association, and also Secretary of the first Manufacturers' Association which was formed in this city in 1862, and which helped to shape the legislation then being enacted by Congress so as to be more favorable to the manufacturers of the Northwest. Just previous to the fire Mr. Baxter removed to New York, where he labored hard to achieve fame and money, with the aid of some patents of his own which afterwards turned out to be of little practical good, so far as money was concerned. About four years ago he was appointed manager of the Elgin Watch Company, and held that position up to the beginning of the present year, when he resigned. Mr. Baxter was 51 years old at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and a son about 15 years of age. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from his late residence, No. 480 Dearborn avenue. The Rev. Arthur Little will preach the funeral sermon.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, April 12.—Elliot C. Cowdin, who has made his name equally familiar in business, politics, and commercial and agricultural literature, died suddenly to-night, aged 61. He was prominently identified with all the best interests of this city, and did much to aid in the development of its com-merce and philanthropics. There was no more ardent Republican in the country, and more ardent Republican in the country, and when the War came Mr. Cowdin engaged with zeal, being one of the founders of the Union League Club and an active worker. He was a facile speaker and writer. As President of the Chamber of Commerce he did much to shape the course of affairs, and wrote many addresses for that body. He held no office but that of Assemblyman for one term, refusing other nominations. Born in Vermont, Mr. Cowdin entered upon his business career in Boston. Coming to New York in 1852, he founded the house of Elliott C. Cowdin & Co., silk importers, retiring with a fortune some years since. He leaves a widow and six children and an estate of \$500,000.

SIDNEY ANDREWS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12,—The intellirence of the death of Sidney Andrews re ceived in this city to-day causes a feeling of prefound regret, not only in the corps of cor-respondents with whom he was formerly associated, but in a wide circle of friends in Washington with whom he had cordial relations, and who sincerely esteemed his talents and virtues. Mr. Andrews was at one time the representative of The Tribune in this

THOMAS MARVIN. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribus.

DECATUR, Ill., April 12.—Mr. Thomas Marvin, late a resident of Chicago, died here of typhoid pneumonia Sunday morning, aged 50 years. He was an accomplished Ing, aged 30 years. He was an accomplished draughtsman, and was employed at Mills & Harry's planing-mill. He was a native of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, where his relatives reside, and lived for a long time in Boston, Mass. He was a stranger here, and leaves a wife and five young children to mourn his sudden death.

MAJ. C. W. GARDINER. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 12.—Maj. Charles W. Gardiner, General Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, Secretary and Treasurer of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway, died this afternoon after a lingering illness with consumption.

WITH STRYCHNINE.

Suicide of Victor von der Lochau, Nephew of Count Eulenberg of Prus-

The depth to which strong drink and its

concomitants, the merphine and opium-habits, can sink a human being was exemplified yesterday in the death of a once strong, healthy, and hardy German soldier,—Victor von der Lochau. The first intimation of his death was a note of which the following is a copy, which was left at the Chicago Avenue Station:

Victor von Der Lochau died from an overdose of strychnine this afternoonal 12:30 at my office, No. 308 North Wells street. A. La Kay, M. D.

The reporter hastened to the Doctor's office. Entering, he stumbled across a gigantic pitcher of fancy crockery, filled to the brium with foaming lager. Then he stumbled across the Doctor and his assistant, Dr. Theo. Lange. In a rear room the corpse was shown. It was that of a large and powerful man, upwards of six feet in hight, broad chested, and finely proportioned. The face was a somewhat remarkable one, and bore a striking resemblance to the prints of Bismarck in circulation in this country. The cighting was poor and shabby, and one look at them and another at the face, furrowed with hard lines, would convince one immediately what sort of a life the dead man had led.

The story of the suicide was ascertained in detail from a little knot of persons who gathered together in De Berg's saloon, at the northeast corner of Division and Wells streets, and directly over which is the Doctor's office.

Mr. Von der Lochau was well known in the saloon, and also in the neighborhood. He entered a few minutes past noon, and seemed rather moody. Dr. Lange saw hlm there about that time, and noticed that he was in a very shaky condition. He had a drink, and then, tearing off a piece from one of the National Theatre show billis, began writing on the back of it. When he had done, he folded up the paper and put it into his pocket. Very shortly after this he was secized with convulsions, and the saloonkeeper' promptly rendered him all thee assistance in his power. Mr. Lochau announced that he was tired of life, and had taken a dose of strychnine. Att. his own request he was short note, t

had been so practiced in the use of the drug that he was able to take the maximum dose of twenty-two grains in a single day with impunity. When morphine could notbe pro-cured, other similar drugs were used. Clement Kirchner, a brother-in-law to the deceased, stated that Lochau married his citer about sixteen years ago and the the

Clement Kirchner, a brother-in-law to the deceased, stated that Lochau married his sister about sixteen years ago, and that they had a boy 12 years of age, who was greatly attached to the father. Mrs. Lochau conducts a millinery and dressmaking shop at No. 42! North Clark street, and had been compelled to seek her own living as well as that of her shiftless spouse. In fact, Von der Lochau had not done any work at all since Gen. Lieb quit the County Clerk's office a couple of years ago.

Victor von der Lochau was a native of Pottsdam, and descended from a noble but impoverished family. His uncle is Count Eulenberg. Prussian Minister of War, and all his relatives occupy good positions in the old country. Victor was about 50 years of age. When a young man he was a Lieutenant in the Prussian Guards, but was compelled to leave on account of debts. He came at once to America.

The linquest will be held at 9 o'clock this forenoon.

CASUALTIES.

A FATAL FALL. OTTAWA, Ill., April 12.-By an unfortunat accident early yesterday morning C. H. Gil-man, ex-County Judge, fell from his office window on the second floor to the pavement, striking upon his head and shoulders. Although his injuries were considered severe, no fears were entertained of his final recovery until to-day. Since morning he has been gradually sinking, and lies now at the point of death. Recovery is impossible, and any moment may witness his demise. The Judge has been an active and influential member of the Bar for many years, and his loss will prove a severe one.

FATALLY BURNED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 12.—A day or two ago Mrs. George Paul, the mother of the victim of Merrick, the wife-murderer, who was hung last year, was fatally burned at her home, south of this city. Being insane, she was confined to a chair, and while alone a draft of air carried the blankets in which she was wrapped against the stove, igniting them. When discovered she was fatally burned.

FOUND DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 12.—The body of George Woodarn, drowned several weeks ago by the upsetting of a boat a short disagoby the above this city, was found on an island a few miles below Burlington yesterday. An inquest was held to-day, and a verdict ren-dered of accidental drowning. The remains were taken to Oquawka, Ill., for burial.

SHOT HIMSELF. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 12.—A farmer while out hunting to-day accidentally shot himself in the right side. The charge passed through the flesh just above the hip. He will probably die.

POLITICAL NEWS.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun CAIRO, Ill., April 12 -A call has been is sued for the County Republican Conve to meet in this city on the 8th of May. Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune,
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 12.—The Republican City Convention to night nominated E.
H. Rood for Mayor.

MICHIGAN. MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 12.—At the charter election to-day the Republicans made a clean sweep. Peyton Ranney was chosen President, and Frank Henderson, Otto Ihling, and Thomas Clarge Trustees, with majorities from 54 to 125. It, was Democratic last

THE PROHESTIONISTS.

Boston, April 12.—The State Prohibitory
Convention will be held on the 20th inst., to
select delegates to the National Prohibitory
Reform Convention at, Cleveland, June 17.

MASSACHUSETTS GREENBACKERS. Boston, April 12.—The Greenback State ation will be held at Worcester M

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

A Horrible Picture of Servitude on "The Gem of the Antillea."

Havana Correspondence Troy Times.

Cuba is cursed with slavery. The opinion is expressed that the institution will be com-pletely wiped out within five years from this time. But I doubt it. The Spanish Government promises emancipation, but fails to perfect measures to secure it. The insurrection had the effect to ameliorate the condition of a large proportion of the slaves. On many plantations they are allowed privileges that were not formerly accorded them. In many instances they are paid wages to the amount of \$10 a month, about one-half what they could earn if free. The work on sugar-plantations is yery hard, and, during the two months of harvesting and manufacture, at least fourteen hours are and, during the two months of harvesting and manufacture, at least fourteen hours are devoted to severest toil, and ten are allowed for meals and rest; hence the earnings of a laborer are calculated at an average of \$30 a month, with rations. The favor shown to slaves as stated is granted with a view of making them contented with their situation and to assure faithful service. Planters who have adopted this policy generally concede that it enures to their profit. There are a number of plantations where Chinese and other free labor is employed. One large planter who has employed only free labor the past two years, paying adults \$20 a month each, informs me that the work goes on better and his profits are larger than he could be assured by slave labor. The experiment, he says, is a most gratifying success, and he is confident that speedy emancipation will come as a matter of economy. But then, again, we know how tenaciously men hold on to their property in slaves; they count them as so much in value, and only understand the business of making crops and producing sugar by servile labor. So, in the absence of governmental coercion, I do not believe slavery will go out in Cuba, though it may be modified and become more and more humans from year to year. On many plantations it still exists in worse than barbaric cruelty.

We visited one the other day some ten miles from Havana,—a plantation of nearly 4,000 acres, where there are no less than 720 slaves and seventy slave children. Such cruelty to human beings in this day of civilization, and that, too, in a country within eighty miles of our own free land, I scarcely could have credited it if I had not witnessed the horror with my own eyes. Men, women, and children, clad in dirty rags, and their nakedness not half covered at that, driven in gangs of forty or fifty, handling the sugar-cane, with an overseer in the centure, carrying a heavy whip with long lash, driving these creatures to their utmost efforts at the work, and often applying the instrument of torture with devoted to severest toil, and ten are allowed for meals and rest; hence the earnings of a

cent owner of the animals. From this balcony we passed into a large hall used as a lying-in hospital, and here are dirty beds of straw and rags where women are confined. The place is repulsively sickening, the atmosphere nauseating. The lower animals would be better cared for by any man who is not himself indefinitly worse than a brute than are helpless women in distress here. In another section of this story of the building are a dozen or more bloodhounds confined in their kennels. Their hoarse demoniac growlings are first to salute the ear of the new-born babe—fit accompaniment of the wailing of the infant slave! God pity the poor innocents who first see the gloomy light amid such surroundings, and who are to move with growth and development from bad to worse, from a mother's sustenance and humble care to the most dreadful slavery under the overseer's scourging lash!

ful slavery under the overseer's scourging lash!

O God! how long shall such hellish oppression be perpetrated in the very sunlight of our Christian civilization, and almost under the very eyes of the great Republic that has sundered the chains of slavery within its immense territory and proclaimed the freedom of humanity! There is the hospital where worn-out men and women are dying, and the prison-pen where those who have offended their oppressors are stocked, and gagged, and chained, and whipped without mercy, often maimed for life. We were not permitted to visit these places of horror; there had been an attempted insurrection the previous week, and the "administrator" did not care to exhibit the results in these hells for offenders. And, to confess the truth, we had very little desire to see more, and the worst of slavery as there exhibited; we had seen enough of its infernal cruelty, its diabolical wickedness, as presented in the least objectionable phases of the common forms and every-day working. A young gentleman who accompanied us, a native of another West India Island, where slavery was long since abolished, was asked to partake of some of the finest sugar produced in the great mill. "No," he replied, "I will not taste of it; it is poisoned with the sweat, and tears, and blood of 700 or 800 human beings; I will not touch it; it's poison!" We were told—and, as a matter of justice, I here repeat the statement—that this plantation bears a bad reputation throughout the island for the maltreatment of slaves, and that very few others are under the ban of popular disfavor to such an extent, and for that reason. But such an institution ought not to be permitted to live a month, so near us at any rate, whereof such devilish despotism and cruel savagery, not to say murderous inhumanity, are the possible results, and are tolerated, too, under the authority of the Government.

PRINCE DEMIDOFF'S SALE.

PRINCE DEMIDOFF'S SALE.

The Great Art Auction at Florence Wide Bange of Prices - \$500,000 Worth of Dutch and Flemish Patet-ings-The Prince a Large Loser by the Sale.

Sale.

Correspondence New York Times.

FLORENCE, March 23.—Prince Demidoff kept faith with the public in his promise to have his palace grounds put into the same condi-tion for the auction as if he were about to receive the Emperor of Russia himself as his ruest. Not only a large sum was expended in repairs and redecorations, but the ap-pointments and attendance throughout were on a truly imperial scale of grandeur. At first only selected visitors were admitted, as a favor, by special invitation, but after a while the doors, for three days, were opened to the public from 1 o'clock p. m. to 5. There was a great crush, even for its 109 rooms, 5,000 visitors at a time passing through, but in the perfect order and good nature which characterize always a
Florentine rowd. Nothing was touched or disturbed, notwithstanding there were so many
tempting objects of plate, jewels, and richest
staffs within easy reach. In the park a fine
band of music was playing all the time, and
there were about seventy policemen in military garb distributed about the rooms. They
had nothing to do, however, except to keep
the people moving in the right directions.

The first three days, beginning on the 15th,
have been devoted to the sale of the old
masters, chiefly of the Dutch and Flemish
schools. For some the competition has been
very active, and for others quite the reverse.
Prices have ruled at extremes of high and
low, even for the same master, owing to the
subject, quality of the technical execution,
or some caprice of buyers. The
magnificent well-known Hobbema. "Les
Moulins," for which the Prince paid 350,000
francs, was bought by the Italian Government for 210,000 francs. Estade's "Jubilee"
was knocked down to a French dealer for
145,000 francs, and the best Tenlers, the "Enfant Prodigue" to the same for 81,000 francs, good nature which characterize always a

is 5,000 francs, and the best Teniers, the "Enter fairly Prodigue" to the same for \$1,000 francs, while his next best picture, celabrated all over Europe, the "Butcher's Shop," was bought by an eminent Boston banker; as also were Von Huysam's materpiece, "Vase of Flowers," superb specimens of Mass, Ruysdael, Wouvermans, Kaif, Netscher, and Vereist, for conspicuous sums, with the intention of offering them to the Boston Museum, which, if they do go there, would thus be in possession of some of the most remarkable works of these men in fine condition and perfectly authenticated. Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, bought a masterly Wouvermans, "The Hait," a fine portrait by Kneller, a Berchem, and some others. Another New York gentleman has secured the best Gernez, as fine a head as exists by this favorit master, whose works have sold at times for more timal 100.000 frances by the favority master, whose works have sold at times for more timal 100.000 frances, while his Lord Strafford was thrown away at 3,000 by some extraordinary oversight of buyers. There was a fierce contest over the best Reinbrandis, the "Young Girl" bringing 123,000 francs, the "Lucretia" 140,000 and "Portrait of a Young Woman" 137,500. This was hanging fire at about 100,000, when, ten minutes before it was struck off, a telegram from M. Pereire, of Paris, arrived to his agent to buy it at any cost. Two very small Paul Potters, "The Gale of Wind" and "Horses," brought 3,000 and \$0.000, and \$1.000, and \$1.000 francs, was bid off at 13,000, a great bargain, and the "Family Concert," and his equally fine "La Journal Market of the "Bain in Black," which cost the Prince \$0.000 francs, was bid off at 13,000, a great bargain, and the "Family Concert," and his equally fine "La Journal Market of the same of the sam

ork of the time of Louis XIV. and the sian origin, and more interesting in composition, were almost given away in comparisons. A sale of this character, which is the most remarkable one since the dispersion of Horace Walpole's collections in this century, is at once an instructive and entertaining spectacle. Never has there been such an auction-room, probably, since antiquity began, as the magnificent ball-room and its companion halls in San Donato, where the sale is now going on. It is as if in Louis XV.'s time, or in Nero's, the palace at Versailles and the Golden House at Rome, with their contents, had been, by a freak of their imperial possessors, put up to be sold to the highest bidder, their doors thrown wide open to the entire world, and all the domestic secrets, luxury, and lives of the masters of mankind with utter indifference exposed to every yulgar or covetous eye. As a speculation, if one, the net world, and all the domestic secrets, luxury, and lives of the masters of mankind with utter indifference exposed to every vulgar or covetous eye. As a speculation, if one, the net result to the Prince must be a heavy loss, for the expenses of such a sale are simply enormous. Besides \$90,000 spent in catalogs and given away, a small army of assistants, guards, etc., has to be kept for many months, while by orders there are telegraphic reports sent daily to all the chief papers of Europe and to the Herald of New York. Florence is crowded with strangers, chiefly buyers, dealers, and others attracted by the spectacle. To swell the number there is to be sold here in April the celebrated Possenti collection of rare antiques ivories of the Byzantine and mediawal times, carvings in wood, bronzes, pictures, etc., under the charge of M. Delange, the well-known expert and antiquary of Paris. The catalog, with its beautiful photographs, is a work of art itself. Those of our readers who have catalogs of the San Donato sale, by turning to No. 1,238, will read an account of a remarkable silver toy made by Jannitzee. This sold at 57,000 francs, and No. 1,189, a large silver terrine, for 40,000 francs. Fashionable ladies spent their mornings at the sale for entertainment, as at an exciting reception. To all the prices cited here must be added 5 per cent

spent their mornings at the section. To all the ment, as at an exciting reception. To all the prices cited here must be added 5 per cent auction commission, paid by buyers, as is the custom in France and Italy,

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. New York, April 12.—The American Mining Exchange was organized to-day with 122 members. George W. Smylie, Chairman, and E. D. Barnes, Secretary.

New York, April 12.—Judge Donohue re-

New York, April 12.—Judge Donohue refused to vacate the order of arrest against Dion Boucleault in the divorce proceedings.

Cincinnati, O., April 12.—The stockholders of the Evening Times to day adopted a resolution appointing a trustee to sell the stock of the bresent company for enough to pay the debt and organize a new company jumediately, with a capital of \$100,000, to whom the entire property shall be transferred. The plan was objected to by some of the stockholders, who say they will carry the case to the courts.

Cincinnati, O., April 12.—About 300 business and professional men will start to-morrow morning to Chattanooga over the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. About one-half will go no further, but the remainder will go on to Atlanta, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah and other Southern cities, where they will be publicly entertained. A few of them will be accompanied by their wives and daughters.

St. Louis, April 12.—The Merchants' Exchange to day adopted resolutions indorsing the plan for deepening the channel of the Mississippi River recommended by the River Improvement Commission appointed by the Government, and urging Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass upon the matter, independent of collateral issues, and to that end recommend the appointment of a standing Committee on Mississippi River Improvements.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The Assembly passed the McClure charter, 48 to 25. Notice of reconsideration was given. fused to vacate the order of arrest against

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Jennie Ives, a young colored prostitute, attempted to commit suicide at 10 o'clock last night by drinking the contents of a two-ounce vial of laudanum, in Jacobs' saloon, at the corner of Meridian and Desplaines streets. She took the dose with a glass of water, which was served to her from the bar. She then went to Mark Ascher's saloon, where she fell on the floor from the effect of the drug. She was taken to Eliza Dennis' house of prostitution, on the same street, where she had been boarding, and was attended by Dr. Julius Otto. It is thought she will recover. The bottle was labeled, "Laudanum. Poison. Otto Penser, druggist, corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue." Not only Jennie, but all Meridian street, is broken up over Tim Larkin, a white loafer, who was yesterday awarded five years in the Penitentiary. Tim married some two years ago Julia Waters, keeper of a bagnio, who had previously been living with West Waters, a notorious colored man. They had not lived in harmony for some time, and Tim has been a bone of contention between the denizens of that odorous neighborhood. Jennie either was or imagined herself to be the adored one, and got drunk over the trial. Early in the day she attempted to chop Mrs. Larkin's head open with a hatchet, because she refused to attend her husband's trial, or afford him the slightest assistance.

KALLOCH'S TROUBLES. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Dr. Van
Vlaack, chief physician in Kalloch's case, has just sued his reverence the Mayor for \$1,000 for four months' medical attendance. Spicy developments are expected, as Van Vlaack, besides being tolerably familiar with Kalloch's mode of living, was with Kalloch's son a short time before the latter was ar rested and locked up on a charge of drunk

enness, some weeks ago. SUICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, PEORIA, Ill., April 12.—John Deigel, Peoria, Ill., April 12.—John Deigel, a blacksmith, was found hanging by the neck in his shop this morning. He leaves a wife and four children. He has been depressed of late over inability to meet a mortgage coming due on his home.

Peoria, Ill., April 12.—John Degel, a blacksmith, hung himself this morning while in a fit of despondency, produced by business troubles.

YELLOW-FEVER GOODS. CINCINNATI, O., April 12.—Dr. Minor, Health Officer, to-day found on the Louis-ville mail-boat a lot of yellow-fever feathers from Memphis, consigned to a dealer here who had not ordered them, and who refused to receive them. Dr. Minor ordered them reshipped to Louisville. They are the same lot recently sent out of Chattanooga.

VICTORIA'S BAND. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Col. Hatch telegraphs from San Andreas in relation to his recent engagement with Victoria's band of Indians that Capt. Carroll and seven men were seriously wounded, and that the Indians were so severely punished that it will probably have the effect of bringing them to terms.

PRETTY OLD.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 12.—Eddy Green has just died near Gallatin. He was at least 106 years old. The surviving members of his family believe him to have been 112 or 114. He was a native of North Carolina, and came to Tennessee when a young man, stopping at Nashville, which was then a military post. He assisted in building one of the first houses erected in Nashville.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Jacob Reinhart, 24 years of age, living with his parents at No. 51 North Haisted street, while under the influence of liquor, at 1 o'clock this morning, fell into the river at State street bridge. He had sense enough to seize a hawser from a vessel lying near there, and then to halloo for help. He was rescued by Ed Kehoe, the bridgetender. He then went home but little the worse for his adventure.

REPORTED DUEL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—It is reported that the gentlemen engaged in a difficulty in the Union League last evening fought a duel to-day.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., April 12.—The Providence M. E. Conference to-day adopted resolutions urging the General Conference to create a separate Connecticut Conference.

haries E. Walker, of Somers and the charges of unministeria oral conduct sustained, and ree is expulsion. Report adopted.

LOCAL CRIME.

WANTED IN WATSEKA. WANTED IN WATSEKA.

Detective Joseph Kipley left town last evening over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, having in charge an expert professional named William Mitchell, who is wanted at Watseka, the county seat of Iroquois County, for robbing a bank at some railway station near there. One night in January last burgiers made a descent upon the bank, and overpowered a watchman while he was at work on one of the upper floors. They escaped with about \$4,000 in cash. James Bird and W. B. Keiley, notorious confidence swindlers, were arrested for the robbery, bur, after they had been taken to Watseka, it was ascertained that they were in jail here the very night of the robbery. It is believed that Mitchell can be positively identified. He is a member of the old Bill Wray It is believed that Mitchell can be positivel identified. He is a member of the old Bill Wragang of burglars, and was well known to the police of ten years ago. For a long time he escaped arrest, and in fact was not known to the detectives until along last fall, when he was arrested in company with Albert Belter's expergang of safe blowers and burglars.

STABBING AFFRAY Marks Schrayer, a second-hand furricaler at No. 51 Rive Island avenue, was sta dealer at No. 51 Riue Island as enue, was stabbed in the abdomen at 5.30 o'clock last evening while indulging in a street brawl with Henry Peckier. The wound was not at all serious, and the recipient was about as usual last evening attending to his business, and soliciting the authoritie to arrest Peckier, and thereby preven him from carrying out murderous threat made by him during the quarrel. Peckier run a barber-shop at No. 30 Biue Island avenue. The barber was not arrested, for the very good reason that the police were unable to find him.

THE CHILD-BEATER.

Before Justice Walsh yesterday William and Lizzie Essex, the "tragedians" from Halsted street, were fined \$50 each for babitually breaking the Sabbath day by noisy domestic broils. Mathew McBnrowe, who broke a chair over the 9-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mary Gillard, with whom he boarded at No. 123 Halsted street, was yesterday held by Justice Walsh in \$5,000 to the 16th. The child's condition was reported as critical, but last evening Dr. Graham, who was in attendance, said she was out of all danger, and that it would not be necessary for him to call again unless some change took place. McEnrowe, it is said, was formerly married to Mrs. Gillard. He is well known to the police as a furmer "pal" of Jack McBride, who out Officer Tom Cowdery nearly to death a few years ago. THE CHILD-BEATER.

BROCKWAY.

Charles Brockway, the notorious forger, arrived in this city yesterday in charge of a Pinkerton detective. He was not surrendered to the authorities by his bondsmen, who are quite well satisfied, apparently, with the manner in which he has conducted himself while away from this city. He was not placed in jail, but is still at liberty upon his bonds. He will therefore remain about town until his case comes up for trial.

BURGLARIES. Barly yesterday morning burglars for the front door of F. C. Vierling's buter at No. 602 State street, and helped them \$2, the cash contents of the till.

at No. 62 State street, and herped themselves to \$2, the cash contents of the till.

The railroad-car robberies, notwithstanding the arrests recently made by the police, still continue. There is nothing particularly wonderful in this, however, as the most dangerous members of the band, which, in crimmal circles, is known as the Fourteenth-street gang, were discharged, and only two or three of the entire number were held over to the Criminal Court. At a late hour Sunday night Office; M. C. Ryan, of the Twenty-second Street Station, while traveling his post, was put on the track of some thieves who were getting away with several packages of goods stolen from a railroad car in a wheelbarrow. The men were sighted at the corner of Fifteenth and Clark streets, and, just as the officer was hastening towards them, a watchman in the employ of Mr. Boughton fired a shot at them, which caused them to run off and leave their plunder behind. The wheelbarrow contained a roll of fifty yards of Brussels carpet, marked from Horner Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, to Carbon, Pire, Scott & Co., of this city, and a nox of merobandise marked from "Joel J. Bailey, 75 and 121 Market street, Philadelphia, to Newbold Houserman, Mt. Pleasant, Is., vis the Empire Line." Yesterday the goods were readily identified by the railroad authorities.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by farthe bea AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAUGHING BOOM ONLY AT &. ROBSON CRANE

SHARPS AND FLATS. MATINEE WENESDAY AT 2.
Monday, April 19-Henry J. Byron's Comedy, OUR

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! Of this great Exhibitional Attraction, THE KIRALFYS'

ENCHANTMENT With all its Respiendent Scenery, Wealth of Magnis-cence, Myriad of Brilliancies, Ducorative Nature, and Animated Amusement Art.
Do not allow this glittering array of glistening beauty to pass away without being present again and again. The recetacle that delights the Million, and the Million going in Orouds to see 4. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

donday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings and Sas-urday Matinee, SOTHERN AS "LORD DUNDREARY" In OUR AMERICAN COUSIN Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings. Double Bill, Two Characters—SOTHERN as DUNDREARY'S BROTHER SAM and as DUNDRHARY MARRIEU AND SETTLED. Wednesday Matines the great German Tragedienus MAGDA IRSCHICK, as MEDEA. Next Week—Clinton Hail's "STRATEGISTS."



Fully 25 per cent of the human race are v partial or complete impotency. This startly iton will be fully corroborated by every in physician. The principal causes producing the are indiscretions or accesses. Some of the

GAUTION Less responses To Change the printed of the Anni State of the State of t

The Tribune

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AMUSEMENTS.

Heoley's Theatre.

Maverly's Theatre, earborn street, corner of Monroe, the Kirally Brothers. "Enchantme McVicker's Theatre.

itson street between Dearborn and State.
ment of E. A. Sotheru. "Our American Con

THESDAY, APRIL 18, 1880.

GEN. AND MRS. GRANT and party are ex ed at their home in Galena this week. THE Rev. Charles E. Walker, of Somerset Mass., was expelled from the ministry yesterda by the Methodist Conference for unpriestly an

A COLORED man charged with having com-mitted murder as far back as 1878 was taken from the jail at Greensburg, La., by fifteen men last Sunday and lynched.

Norwithstanding numerous statements to the contrary, it is now definitly announced that Otero, who made the last attempt on the life of the Spanish King, will be executed to-mor-

THOMAS BOYD, a foolbardy athlete, jumped from a bridge to the water, 120 feet below, at Munfordville, Ky., Sunday. He escaped injury, and received the pennies of the crowd as a re-ward for what they deemed his heroism.

Pene Didon, the sensational Dominican riest, has been ordered to a monastery by the eneral of his Order. Sensational preaching is at tolerated to any great extent by the authories of the Roman Catholic Church.

The German Parliament have in effect rescinded the resolution which led to the resignation of Prince Bismarck. This was doubtless done purposely, and the return of the Chancelor to his post at an early day may be antici-

LOMBARD, the Fouché of Napoleon III., has died, and many persons in high station in rance ardently hope that his secrets have died with him. Most of the spics of the late French impire were employed by the deceased per-

LORD LYTTON has placed his resignation of the office of Governor General of India in the hards of the English Secretary of State, and only awaits the arrival of a successor to embar for England. Rumor is busy as to his probabl

PLON-PLON has found a companion mar-plot in M. Emile Officer. Both those worthics will immediately proceed to (disjorganize the French Honapartists, who, according to Gam-betta's organ, have about "the same importance as a corporal's guard."

CARDINAL NINA, Papal Secretary, has written to the French Government protesting against the enforcement of the decrees against the religious orders. A Cabinet largely influenced by M. Gambetta is not likely to pay much attention to Papai remonstrances.

THE Afghan war is being pushed with vigor on the part of the British. Reinforcements continue to arrive at the front, supplies are being hurried forward, and the English agents are hard at work sowing dissensions and creating jealousies among the Afghan tribes.

Frantino lest the reputation of King Thee-baw might perhaps suffer, the cable man goes to the trouble of announcing that the 700 un-fortunates who were sacrificed at the request of the drunken and leprous monarch were burled, not barned. This is both important and con-solitor.

COLD weather prevails in the East. People out of doors in New York City were yesterday muffled as in midwinter, there was a snow-storm at Montreal, and the thermometer stood 12 de-grees below zero at Washington, N. H., while the wind was blowing at the rate of fourteen miles were hour.

The sacrifice of 100 persons not having aliayed the epidemic at the Burmese Capital, the priests and astrodocers now advise King Theebaw to remove his Capital to the former location. It is expected that he will follow the advice of the astrologers, with what effect remains to be seen.

The Huguenot journal Le Steele is authority for the statement that a priest in one of the provinces has refused to admit the wife of the publisher of a Republican journal to the Sacraments. This is contribut matters rather far and the greenessions chargement may expect far, and the overzealous cierryman may expect ecclesiastical as well as civil puulshment.

Reports from Cincinnati Indicate that the fruit-tree buds throughout Kentucky, Southern Onio, and Southern Indiana have been severely injured by the frosts of last week. Large fires were kept burning in some of the Kentucky peach orchards to neutralise the work of the frosts, but generally without appreciable effect.

THERE are 3,000 immigrants now in New York waiting transportation to Iowa, Dakota, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and each arriving stoamer brings large additions to the number. A pleasant feature of the immigration is that most of those arriving are taking to the country and avoiding the cities. Colonizing parties are

Norwithstanding the vigorous efforts of Henry Watterson, considerable opposition is manifested to Tilden in Kentucky, and it would not be at all surprising if the delegation from that State would vote against the railroad-wrecker at Cincinnati. Mayor Baxter, of Louis-ville, is said to be leading the revoit against Tilden in his part of the State.

THE Chillan soldiery are charged with hav-

occ, and took occasion to sharply option of the Beard of Education it as the teachers and other employed sorty, which they had to sell at a distance was plenty of money in the Transcription.

SECRETARY EVALUES has at length

Americans thereto.

The Democratic County Convention held at Pittabury yesterday was as noisy and riotous as that held in Syracuse Saturday, and the fight had its origin in the same causes, the hostility to Tilden, and the efforts of that gentleman's friends to force him on the Convention at any cost. By the most labored efforts the meeting was brought to something like order. The Tildenites controlled the organization, and as a consequence elected their delegates. The minority was a strong one, and the members breathe vengeance against Tilden and Randall.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Presbytery was held yesterday. Four lay and four clorical Commissioners were selected to attend the Presbyterian General Assembly at Madison, Wis., May 20. Reports from the Home and Foreign Mission Committees were read, showing satisfactory progress during the year. The following passage from the report on Foreign Missions is worthy of more than passing notice: "It would have gost the United States War Department \$1,450,000 to kill fifty-eight Indiana.

The economy of converting them at a cost of \$15,500 is manifestly conspicu-

The validity of the patent covering the manufacture of olcomargarine is disputed in a lawsuit now pending in the United States District Court in this city. In their answer to the bill to prevent infringement of the patent the defendants chaim, among other thing, that the subject itself (olcomargarine) is not patentable; that the patent is void because of concealment from the public of important conditions essential to success; that this invention was known and patented in England as early as 1800, 1825, trai to success; that this invention was known and patented in England as early as 1800, 1825, and 1835, and was patented in America as long ago as 1871, there being now some fourteen pat-ents in England and eighteen in America for a

Cases of small-pox continue to occur in the vicinity of No. 59 South Haisted street, and Dr. De Wolf is taking every available means to check the further spread of the disease. The physicians attending the patients do not seem to give the Health Commissioner all the assistance that might be expected under the circumstances. The people who reside in the vicinity where the disease priginated have become thoroughly frightened, and the Health Department rooms were growded all day yesterday with parties de-Cases of small-pox continue to occur in string to be vaccinated. The promptness and energy displayed by the Health Commissioner and his assistants in the present emergency are worthy of the highest commendation.

As a REWARD for their faithful services on As A REWARD for their faithful services on his behalf, and for the expenditure of vast sums of money to help the party, Lord Beaconstield has decided to elevate to the Peerage Viscount Barrington, who was defeated for the borough of Eye in the present campaign; Sir Ivor Guest, who has led foriorn hopes at Bristot, Cardiff, and other places; and Sir Arthur Guinness, the brew-who, netwithstanding a plentiful expendir, who, notwithstanding a plentiful expend are of sterling and stout, has been ousted fro ture of sterling and stout, has been ousted from the representation of Dublin City. The title of the Stout Earl, which was applied to Warwick, the King-maker, might be revived in favor of Guinness. Earl Stout would be a very good and very appropriate name for the manufa

A REPORT is current of the intention A REPORT is current of the intention of James Gordon Bennott to establish a chain of two-cent morning newspapers from New York to the Pacific Coast, and including such cities as Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, and San Francisco. It is understood that Mr. John Russell Young, who is to have the general management of the two-cent journalistic belt, was lately in Cincinnati for the purpose of making arrangements, and that he is now in the West engaged in preparing for the early inception of the large enterprise. The papers will, it is said, be backed by Mr. Bennett's capital, will share in the Herald's telegraphic system and facilities, and will be, like the Herald, independent as to politics.

A very interesting expression of views by A VERY interesting expression of views by Mr. O. W. Potter, President of the North Chlongo Rolling-Mills Company, on the subject of the inflation and reaction in the Iron market, is printed in another column. Mr. Potter is entirely in accord with the ideas beretofore expressed by The Tainting on this subject believing that the recent heavy drop in the price pressed by the Thisburg on this subject, be-lieving that the recent heavy drop in the price of iron to have been the inevitable result of the fictitions and unhealthy values forced upon the country by a combination of ore producers; that this unnatural and unnecessary condition of things has been an injury to the manufacturers and consumers of iron, as well as to the workingmen engaged in its production; and that a still further reduction in prices is both certain

THE following petition was yesterday cir-

THE following petition was yesterday circulated on the Board of Trade of this city:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: The undersigned, citizens of the State of Illinois, believing the present duty on sait is unreasonable and oppressive, whereby one of the first and commonest necessities of life is made burdensome to the people, respectfully petition and ask that all duty on sait is under burdensome to the people, respectfully petition and sak that all duty on sait be removed, and that the same be piaced on the free list.

The advocates of free sait, it would seem, intend to make common cause with those favoring the removal of the duty on print-paper, type, etc., and unite with them on the Townshend bill, as petitions similar to the above are now being circulated in the cities and larger towns of every petitions similar to the above are now being cir-culated in the cities and larger towns of every State in the Union. Letters received by parties in this city who are pushing this work show that the cause of free sait is very generally and en-thusiastically supported throughout the South-ern and Western States. It is quite probable that Congressmen who get rid of tariff subjects by dodging them will have some "hard ques-tions" to answer when they get home if they fail to be on hand when this one appears.

fail to be on hand when this one appears.

THE Ute Agreement bill as passed by the Senate resterday is very insatisfactory to Senator Teller, who may be presumed to represent the views of the greater part of the people of Colorado on the Indian question. His objections to the measure are forcible and pointed. They include the location of Indian lands in the midst of a mining region; the dissolution of the tribal relation without providing any other system to take its place; the subjection of the Indians to United States laws, when they neither understand nor will be disposed to submit to them; the exemption of their lands from taxation; and the undertaking of their support by the Government for an indefinit period. Mr. Telier believes the agreement would be productive of endiess trouble and mischief, as it amounts virtually to rewarding handsemely the White River Utes, who violated their treaty and went to war, while the Unitah tribe, which remained at peace, is left in an almost starving condition. The inference of the Indians, he thinks, will be that it pays to go on the warpath, that being the best way to exact large concessions from a weak and pusilianimous Government.

Government.

The end of the one-sided debase political rider to the Army Appropriation bill was yesterday reached in the House, the Democrats maintaining throughout their policy of repression and silence, and allowing the Republicans to do all the talking. The bill as amended outs the Democracy squared to be a second and allowing the Republicans to do all the talking. as a coopt as sutherised by the Coof the United States." As the bigs of as it will be passed by the louse, the law amounts to a subvicustitution and to a standing invisoration lawlesness, intimidation of the rolls.

GRANT AND BLAINE." There are papers and individuals which place great importance upon the fact that four years ago there were strong objections made to the nomination of Mr. Blaine by the Republican National Convention by persons who now prefer his nemination to that of any third-term candidate. These papers seem to take great pleasure in reproducing the objections then made to Mr. Blaine's nomination, and argue that what was then an objection has become strengthened by an objection has become strengthened by

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in 1876, tho had as high an estimate of Mr. Blaine's fit-ness and character for the office of President as it has now, was reluctantly constrained by the surrounding circumstances to believe that he was not then the most available person to be nominated. Availability is an in-dispensable consideration in the selection of a candidate, and, when there is a strong doubt or a moral conviction that a proposed candidate cannot be elected if nominated then it would be folly and madness to jeopardize the interests of the country and of the party by nominating that person. In 1876 the moral sense of the America

people had been greatly outraged by a long series of administrative abuses. The re-election of Gen. Grant in 1872 had not been succeeded, as had been expected, by a change of persons or change of the character of persons supposed to be responsible for these abuses. On the contrary, all those persons were granted new leases of power and place. Other and greater abuses followed; we need not name them, because they are unfort-unately too well remembered by the country. There was an unusual demand for administrative reform. A few months before the date of the Convention there was an exposure of wholesale fraud and corruption in two branches of the publi service. The New York Custom-House was proven to be literally a den of thieves, and merchants refusing to be plundered trans ferred their business to Philadelphia. The revelations in the internal-revenue service were even more disastrous, and the country was startled by the magnitude and universalf ty of the whisky frauds, and the close official relations of the guilty with the higher service of the Government. All these furnished the opposition with the material for demanding a general reform in the administrative departments of the Government. The fact that the Republican party throughout the country had taken such strong ground against a third term, and the further fact hat Gen. Grant had personally announced that he was not a candidate for reflection, did not satisfy the public that a thorough reform in the personal composition of the Government was not needed.

At this juncture the rivals and opponents of Mr. Blaine within the Republican party, and within a brief time immediately preced-ing the nomination, deluged the country with an array of charges intended to destroy his character, both as a candidate and as a man, in the estimation of the country. An avalanche of documents, represented to be evidence of these charges, was made public on the very eve of the Convention. It was a matter of doubtful expediency whether the Republican party could afford to engage in campaign for "reform" in the perso administering the Government with a candidate against whom was presented such an array of charges, and strengthened by what was represented as such conclusive eviof a candidate who was not thus accused, who would not be to be defended, hence THE TRIBtion of some other candidate who stood unaccused before the people. Time TRIBUNE's opposition to the nomination of Mr. Blaine was, that under the peculiar circumstances he could not be elected, and it would have opposed the nomination of any other candidate for the same reason then, and will do so now. That objection is an ur answerable one, no matter who the candi-

date may be.
In the four years which have elapsed, no person, Republican or Democrat, enemy or opponent, has had the hardihood to renew the charges against Mr. Blaine. Not one word of evidence has been presented to sus tain them. It is fair to presume, and the country has long since reached that conclusion, that these accusations were fabricated for use against his nomination, and, having served their immediate purpose, have been permitted to sink into the contempt and ob-

livion they deserve. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has no persona objection to the nomination of Gen. Grant. It has as high an appreciation of his great ability and of his personal rectitude, and also of his great services to the Nution, as is en tertained by any of the blatant shrickers who denounce all persons who question the ex-pediency of his nomination. If nominated, THE TRIBUNE expects to use its best endeavors to elect him. But, as in 1876, the ques tion of availability is of overruling impor tance. In 1876 the Republican candidate against whom there was no Republican opposition in order to be elected by even one najority required the Electoral votes of ouisiana, Florida, and South Carolina. The vote of these States cannot be obtained by any Republican candidate in 1880. All the talk about the nomination of Tilby the Democrats, and a Southern revolt against his candidacy, is idle nonsense. The Democrats will have a candidate who will unite the whole party New York, and who will command every Democratic vote in Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, and in every other State, North as well as South. With the two Houses of Congress in their possession, they will not lose the Executive through any division as to candidates; discarding personal worship, private griefs, and the pretenses of claim-

ants, they will select a candidate to win. It cannot be ignored that the sentiment of the Republican party so unanimously expressed in 1875-76 against the election of any person to the Presidency for a third term has found a deep lodgment in the popular heart. The Republican party in 1875-76 cerheart. The Republican party in 1875-'6 certainly awakened a great National feeling when it declared the party to be irreconcilably opposed to the election of any person a third time to the Presidency. In some States this feeling is deeply rooted, and in no States more thoroughly so than in the Republican States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, New York, Wisconsin, and Michigan. In filinois the feeling is intense on this subject. The objection is more than on this subject. The objection is more than a mere sentiment; it is strongly akin to the old sleepless antagonism against slavery, which never surrendered and which so often wrecked the Whig party in its efforts at condition. The objection to 4 third term wrecked the Whig party in its efforts at con-clination. The objection to a third term among Republicans is so strong that there are thousands in every State who will prefer the defeat of the candidate rather than sub-mit to the establishment of any such prece-dent. For this reason, without entering into a consideration of other objections urged against Gen. Grant's nomination, we urgently appeal to the Republicans of

the Northwest, and especially of Illino whether it is advisable to court defeand to invite a wholesale defection from the party, by a blind determination to establish third-term precedent. If the Republicant party, by a blind determination to establish a third-term precedent. If the Republican party was short of available candidates, was wanting in men who could command the undivided support of the entire Republican party, the case would be different. But a party that includes Blaine, Edmunds, Washburne, and Windom is certainly under no necessity to nominate a candidate against whose election a large percentage of the Republican voters of the country will indignantly presst. Shall we invite defeat when we can secure success? Shall we provoke and challenge. Shall we invite defeat when we success? Shall we provoke and chaldefection when union is an absolute next to elect even the most unobjectionable

THE PARK APPROACHES. Gen. Smith, the attorney of the West Park Board, has occasioned considerable surprise and some consternation by his unexpected pinion to the effect that the Common Cour ell has no authority to transfer to the Park ommissioners the control of West Washing on street as a boulevard and a part of the par system. If Gen. Smith's position be correct nen the Michigan avenue boulevard projec nust also be abandoned, and Chicago will be permanently deprived of desirable approach es to the parks which have been laid out at such vast expense. There is reason to be lieve, however, that Gen. Smith's view of the case will not govern the Courts, if it shall be necessary to bring the question before them His opinion is based mainly upon a case which was passed upon by the Courts prior to the act of 1879. The proposed transfer of a part of Washington street for boulevard purposes at that time rested solely upon the Park act and the then powers of the City Council under its charter and the State law. But the act of 1879 was a specific authorization of the transfer of one street as an ap proach to each of the several parks under ertain conditions, and, unless that act is un institutional, the power now exists, though t did not exist before, to confer upon the Park Commissioners certain authority and supervision over certain streets. It cannot be nat the City Council has no power under any circumstances to make such transfer, and that no such power can be constitutionally conferred upon it; for, if that were the case, there would have been no Grand boulevard between Thirty-fifth street, where it begins, to the city limits at Thirty-ninth street. If the Park Commissioners may control a street for four blocks within the city limits, as they do in the case of the Grand boulevard, ther they may with proper authority assume juris diction over twenty or thirty blocks, and it was to give such authority that the Park-Ap proaches act of 1879 was passed by the Legis-lature. We do not think there is any danger that Gen. Smith's view of the matter will b ultimately sustained to the extent of preventing the boulevarding of any street lead ng to the parks, but it may serve to delay the improvement of a West Park approach and perhaps be used to contest the Michigan avenue improvement. Even this would be a

great misfortune to the city. EDUCATING THE INDIANS. A report from the Committee on Indian Affairs recently submitted to Congress by Gov. Pound, of Wisconsin, seems to indicate that the Government new seriously intends to try the experiment of educating the Indian youth. The report is accompanied by bill entitled "A bill to Increase educationa privileges and establish additional industria raining schools for the benefit of the youth belonging to such nomadic Indian tribes as have educational trenty claims upon the United States." In 1898 the Government made treaty stipulations with several roving tribes, providing for the education of their children between the ages of 6 and 16. in which it was agreed on the part of the of such school age who can be induced or compelled to attend school a house shall be provided, and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who shall reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge

his or her duties as teacher." The principal tribes consenting to this ar rangement were the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Klowas, Comanches, Crows, and Utes. The tribes included in this treaty of 1868 numbered about 71,000 Indians, having upward of 12,000 youth eligible to such school ad vantages. How poorly this agreement has been carried out on the part of the United States is stated by the last annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in which he says that less than 1,000 Indian youth have received any schooling as provided by the treaty, although twelve years have al ready elapsed of the twenty agreed upon by the stipulation. The House Committee do not undertake to settle the question of blame for this failure, or to state whether it be the fault of the Government in not providing the necessary facilities, or whether the failure arose from the indifference of the Indians that the scheme was intended to benefit. Both causes probably contributed to the ob-vious result. The Committee hold that the material interests of the Indians and of the Government, as well as the cause of civilization and humanity, demand that these pro-visions be now fully carried out and enforced, To this end their bill provides for the utiliza tion, for such school purposes, of the vacant military posts and barracks, so long as the same may not be required for military occupation, and the employment of officers of the army either from the active or retired list, as eachers or otherwise, to be detailed by the Secretary of War, with no extra allowane for such service, and to be under the direc-tion of the Secretary of the Interior Department. The Committee sums up its argument by the emphatic declaration that "industrial education, as a means of civilizing and elevating the savage, has ceased to be an ex-periment"; and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs says that "experience shows that Indian children do not differ from white children of similar social status in aptitude

in acquiring knowledge." It is a gratification to know that the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Indian Committee are in accord upon this important subject, and that the experiment of educating and civiliz-ing the Indian youth is to be seriously entered upon and fairly and systematically tested. Both the Committee and the Com-missioner refer with pride and gratification to the success that has attended the efforts at Hampton, Va., and at Carlisle, Pa. The Normal and Industrial School at Hampton has sixty-six Indian boys and girls, from eight different nomadic tribes, and the results are eminently satisfactory to the friends of the undertaking and the officers of the Government. The school was originally estab lished in the interest of the colored people with the avowed purpose, as the Commission-er says, of teaching them the salvation of hard work. They are taught farming in all its branches, the care of stock, mechanics, and other useful industries, and it is expected that in the course of time many of the teachers, interpreters, farmers, mechanics, and employes needed at the different Agencies in the West may be supplied from these edu-

cated Indians.

The school that was opened at the Carlisle Barracks in Pennsylvania two years ago is founded upon the same general plan of the Hampton institution. It has at present 136

pupils, forty of whom are females. These Indian youth were voluntarily committed by their parents to the charge of Capt. Pratt, of the Tenth United States Cavalry, who was detailed for this especial service, and are mainly the children of the Chiefs and head-men of the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Sisseton Agencies in Dakota Territory; the Cheynne, Arapahoe, Klowa, Comanche, Pawnee, and other Agencies in the Indian Territory; and a few from the Green Bay Agency in Wisconsin. These children were received in the rudest state of savagism, and their progress is said to be most asto A few weeks since Secretary Schurz, with the Committee on Indian Affairs and a se-lect party of invited gentlemen who are spe-cially interested in this educational experi-ment, made a visit to Carlisle on purpose to inspect and learn from personal how this training-school was doing its work. They returned to Washington highly pleased with all they heard and saw, and fully resolved to press upon the attention of Con-gress and of the country the great importance

of educating these wards of the Nation.

While these distinguished visitors were at Carlisle, Capt. Pratt submitted a brief report to them, which concisely stated the objects and methods of his training, the progress being made by his dusky pupils, and the effect that the school was having on "the old folks at home." His object is to teach them habits of cleanliness,—a great art for an Indian to acquire,—to instruct them in the elementary branches of an English education, and to impress upon their untutored minds the paramount necessity of acquiring self-supporting habits of industry. The next step will be an appeal to their moral perception. Capt. Pratt claims that his school serves the double purpose of educating and elevating those already under his instruction and of exercising a centrolling influence over the Indians of the West. He thinks the Indians feel a lively interest in an institution which shelters and benefits their children, and the fact that their parent are the Chiefs and head-men of many differ ent tribes scattered throughout many States and Territories is an effectual guarantee of good behavior on their part. The personal influence of these school-children is already very great with the Indians at home, and is entirely on the side of friendship, good feel

ing, and progress. A ROYAL MONSTER. The report that was current a few days ago as to the death of Theebaw, King of Burmah, appears to have been a mistake. Instead of being dead, he is drunk again. His drunkenness, instead of involving his own death simply necessitates the death of several hundred of the population; and as his sprees are of almost constant occurrence there is a probability that he may kill off his entire population unless the Burmese deities should tire of being propitiated with abundant streams of human gore, or some of the Pow ers make him quit. As his death has been announced several times before, only to be contradicted and supplemented with the in telligence that a few hundred of his faithful subjects had their heads chopped off, it may be that this is a playful way he has of in forming the world that he has gone. Theebaw has only been in power about two

years, but he has improved his time. He

celebrated his accession to the throne with a

holocaust of all his relatives he could lay

hands on. Some of them got away, but he

manages to catch about a hundred, includ-ing a fair proportion of his father's wives and several score of his brothers and sisters, as well as the cousins and the aunts, whom he put out of existence in all the different methods his diabolical ingenuity could suggest. Some were knocked on the back of the neck with clubs; some were blown up after having their mouths and throats filled with powder; some were whipped to death; some were cut in twain; and some were buried alive. At last, tiring of individua slaughter, he gave the signal to his soldiery to finish the remainder at once. The sdults were knocked on the head like cattle, and the children were picked up by the legs and killed by the simple process of swinging them round the head and dashing their brains out against a wall. In this way he disposed of about a hundred possible claimants to t throne, though unfortunately they were mainly mothers-in-law and aunts, who would not have stood much show. His brothers, of whom he had a regiment, for his father was diffusive in his affections, were smart enough to get away, temporarily at least, though run through the Royal shambles. Immedi ately after his accession, Theebaw took to hard drinking. He had always been a drinker. but now he became an immoderate toper, pouring liquor into himself in such quant ties that it was not long before his Royal boots swarmed with snakes. It appears that in the Burmese theological scheme this condition of boots is not pleasing to the delties who preside over that godforsaken Empire. To propitiate their wrath, the astrologers, who are his spiritual attendants, suggested more human sacrifice, and Theebaw ordered severa more relatives to be eaught and slaughtered They were difficult to find, however, as, sin gularly enough, they had a prejudice against being pounded to pieces and having their heads chopped off to cure their distinguished relative's delirium. Relatives being scarce, outsiders were recruited. They would answer the purpose just as well, for consider ing the deceased King's very indiscriminat and irregular matrimonial alliances it was difficult for any native of Rangoon to make an affidavit that he was not a distant heir to the throne. So the work of massacre went merrily on, and every time Theebaw found reptiles in his boots or rats in his palace, the heads flew off. Recently this gentle monarch has added to his periodical attacks of delirium the loatnsome disease of leprosy. The astrologers were again summoned, and they decided that another sacrifice, this time on a grand and imposing scale, would be nec-essary. They suggested that four hundred victims, judiciously selected, might-cure him, out the King, alarmed at the condition of his health, insisted upon seven hundred, and now the dispatches inform us that the horri-ble deed has been accomplished. Seven hundred men, women, boys, stris, priests, and foreigners have been burled alive under the towers of the walls of Rangoon,—one of the nost brutal, horrible, and inhuman deeds ever recorded even in the annals of the Dark Ages, or among the most savage and degraded tribes of Africa. As this will not stay the

monster's leprosy, we may shortly hear again of another wholesale massacre of his wretched people.

It is a little remarkable that in this nineeenth century, with its boasted religion, humanity, and civilization, something has not been done to stay the bloody work of this brutal and loathsome debauence. The En-glish Government, which is most intimately oncerned with Burmah and owns a portion of the country, ought to have stepped in long ago and stopped it. It put an end to the Car of Juggernaut and the suttee in India, where of Juggernaut and the suttee in India, where victims made voluntary and eager sacrifice of themselves, and in doing so believed they were fulfilling a religious duty; but these rites, revolting as they were, compared with Theebaw's horrible orgies were insignificant. Ordinary humanity would suggest that if England hesitates to render this service to the people of Burmah, the other Powers should assume their protection from this horrible monater and his equally horrible satellites who help execute his infamous dec and put him out of the way as speed! possible. The existence of such a bi-beast is a disgrace to modern civilization

A NOVEL CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

The Democrats have not given up their purpose to embarrass the execution of the National Election law at the approaching Presidential contest. Their afforts at the extra session last summer were directed to the actual nullification of the law. Their failure to accomplish this was followed by such emphatic popular condemnation that they dared not resume the original design, but they are determined to handicap the law and the Executive branch of the Government in such a manner that there will be no adequate protection against fraud and violence. quate protection against fraud and violence.
The buildozers, roughs, repeaters, and ballot-box stuffers are to be notified that the
National law has been robbed of its vitality,
and that there will be no danger in violating
it. To this end was inserted the amendment it. To this end was inserted the amendment in the Deficiency bill which provides that the Special Deputies shall be appointed by the Courts instead of the United States Marshals. The result may be in some cases that no Special Deputies will be appointed; in all cases the election officers will no longer be subject to the authority of their minal chiefs, and may or may not charge their duties faithfully. Even if hon-estly disposed to protect the integrity of the ballot, the Marshals will be notoriously incapable under the eircumstances, for the oposed amendment to the Army bill will be a notice that they cannot call upon the United States Government for any assistance except through judicial process, which can scarcely be begun before the election will be

This stubborn and prolonged resistance the execution of the Election laws denote fraudulent intent upon the part of the Der crats. Last year the effort to repeal these laws was based upon the broad ground that they were unconstitutional; but since that time the Supreme Court has decided that the United States Government has the right un-der the Constitution to defeat fraud, resist violence, and protect honest votes in the election of members of the National Congress. It would be an abomalous and despicable Government that had no such right. It would be an enduring injustice and me if any State-House clique or local combins tion could at any general election strangle the honest majority of a district, and thereby defraud not merely the people of a single section, but, by thus changing the majority in Congress through one or more fraudule dis tricts, actually disfranchise the majorit; in the entire Nation. And now that the law of National supervision over National elections has been decided constitutional by the highest tribunal in the land, and while the Democrats still lack the power to repeal that law, it is both cowardly and vicious to maim and cripple the Executive branch of the Governnent in such manner that the law cannot be

It is the policy of the Democrats to rush through their amendments in the shape of "riders" upon the Appropriation bills with-out being drawn into debate. But this poliey, even if it be strictly adhered to, will not avail to conceal from the country the real animus of the Democrats. The amendment of-fered by Mr. Robeson on Saturday served to uncover the Democratic purpose, because the ajority would not permit it to come to a Provided, further, That nothing herein or in any other act contained shall be held to forbid or prevent any citizen of the United States or any person in its service or under the protection of its laws from assisting the civil officers of the Government in the execution of the laws of the United States and the preservation of its peace whenever called upon for such assistance.

In voting down this ote. It was in the following language:

In voting down this proposition, the Democrats have plainly revealed their ined hostility to any actual enforce nent of the Election laws. There should be citizens of the United States to assist the civil officers of the Government to enforce any law upon the statute-books or to preserve the peace. It is an axiom of Government that all citizens are bound not merely to obey its laws and keep the peace themselves, but to come to the aid of Government officers when called upon to assist in enforcing obedience from would-be law-breakers. As a general proposition, no Democrat with any ambition for future political preferment would dare antagonize the principle of the Robeson proposition, but it is resisted because of its bearing upon the Election laws, which the Democrats have determined shall not be enforced. During the early part of the present session there was a promise that this issue would be avoided by the Democrats, but it is now certain that it will come before the people very conspicuously during the Presidential campaign. The position of the Democrats will be not merely to urge upon the people the repeal of the National Election laws, because they are designed to prevent and punish fraud and because they are in conflict with the theory of State supremacy, but also to defend the astonishing doctrine that the laws of a Government may be practically nullified by a Congressional cabal which has not the strength to repeal them. Deliberate and systematic law-breaking will be a curious platform for a party appealing o the American people for an extension and

nlargement of its powers. On the seventh and last ballot in the Cinconnati Convention Mr. Blaine had votes from New England States as follows: Connecticut.
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island.

Connecticut
Rhode Island
New Hampshire
Massachusetts

As between Mr. Blaine and a third term, after the first ballot, the former will receive one-half of the Vermont and Massachusetts delegations, bringing his total New England vote up to 65, or more than twice what it was at Cincinnati. He will also gain 25 votes from Indiana, which gave him to support at Cincinnati; 25 votes from Michigan, which was then against him; 6 votes from California, which was evenly divided; and 15 to 20 votes from Ohio, which was for Hayes from first to last. These gains amount to 100 votes. They are all due to the third-term issue, which has been forced upon the people in such a way as to make Mr. Blaine's candidacy the only alternative. If the same policy is pursued until the Chicago Convention meets he will make gains in unexpected quarters, and will probably go into that Convention with more votes on the first ballot than he could muster at Cincinnali at the start.

Tun first two Republican National Co The first two Republican National Conventions ever held—it is well observed by the Albany Journal—came together in response to calls for delegates from "each Congressional district." The Conventions of 1864 at Baltimore; 1863, at Chicago; 1872, at Philadelphia; and 1876, at Chicanati, were conducted somewhat differently. They authorized each State to send a number of delegates equal to "twice the humber of to Congress." or equal to "twice the number of Congress." or equal to "twice the number of its Presidential Electors." Spite of the call by States, the Conventions of 1883 and 1876 abrogated, or disregarded, the unit rule adopted by State Conventions. Now it appears that the call for the Chicago Convention returns to the earliest practice of the party. Republicans this year are invited to send "two delegates from each Congressional district, four at large from each State, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia." This shows that the original wording of the call has been read that—whether accidental or publican party has gone back to the carly ventions of 1835 and 1835 in giving more ventions of 1835 and 1835 in giving more ventions. Convention could not regard the unit rus
the call was issued to States how consis
when the call is to districts? Represen
by districts is the true and fair plan. It is
be adopted not only this year by the a
Convention, but for all time. Let the pro
accredited delegrates from Kansa, Man
and Pennsylvania vote according to the i
wishes of the districts which they are
to represent, and there can be no doubt th
candidate nominated at Chicago will be en
acceptable to the whole party.

In the heat and confusion of the cur for the Republican nomination, there is a that some politicians will forget what the of President is. The President is simple of President is. The President is simple head of the Executive Department of the ernment. He is elected to execute impartite in the laws that the representatives of the enact. His ability to execute those laws and well; to draw about him the best adv and wear, to draw anout and the best advato frame a policy and abide by it: "to discrimate between virtue and vice." and to keep
sources of power pure, are the tests of his sucor failure. The Constitution does not complate the use of the Presidential office to
vance the private interests of any man. I
office is the people's office, designed to prom
their convenience and to protect their rie.
The people should elevate to it that man,
only that man, who will fill it best. Let the
no idea in this campaign of holding out
Presidency as a reward for services of a tre
ent kind from those required in the Presidenoffice. Whoever has shown the greatest comfor administration, the widest and most comhensive knowledge of public affairs, the b
judgment of character, the purest motives
intentions, the most unsettish love of counand with all these qualifications combines
greatest prospect of success at the pols, and
be the nominee of the Republican party. to frame a policy and abide by it-

Can any man preempt the office of Predent of the United States? Is it a personner? Should it be conferred upon any city dent of the United States? Is it a personal confice? Should it be conferred upon any cin mas a prize or a reward, to gratify his feeling provide for his wants? These are some of questions that the people of the United State and particularly of Illinois, are now called to answer. There are persons, and even my journals, that support a particular candidate the ground that he is entitled to the Preside. To withhold the office from him, they say, we be "insuiting." For the people of Illinoid declare for any other candidate would be "outrage." To say that, after he has bell office two terms, another man should hold to "stab" him. If the Presidency is a properquisit, farmed out to the individual has done most for the country, held in his session by virtue of his merits, and us him to reward his friends and public journals be right. But if the office is a very difficulty, if it is an instrument of government, is part of an administrative machine, allshed by the people for their own benefit, who would degrade it into an appanage a private fortune are wholly wrong.

"THE Hon. Mr. Hoar," as the cor

"THE Hon. Mr. Hoar," as the correspont of the Atlanta Constitution designs Massachusetts statesman in Washington, mean either Judge Hoar or Senator Hoar. whoever he is, he is made to use strong guage about the third term. The Interist thus reported:

To-day, the Hon Mr. Hoar told me that is chusetts would declare against the third I asked what would they do it Grant was nated. He replied; "We will hands of the Democrats carry the State It will take Republican party a lesson; but I have a that such a state of things will exist. The men already see the result of their conducted are drawing off. When the Convenents you will discover that Grant's name, not be proposed. Grant, if nominated carry New York, ollo, or Massachusetts without these States we can't elect a lician."

"You have no idea, then, that Gen. Gracerry any of the Southern States?"
"No, sir; not one. It is all nonsense to any Republican carrying any Southern The best-posted members of our party it that all such talk was gotten up to struct the Grant inovement."

WE submit in all kindness to the G agers in Illinois that they should within the campaign here before they are even with confusion, mortification, and defe-efforts in this State will inevitably ond-ter, and are a positive injury to the prospects. It is one of the remarkable p

they can easily see must work the prospects.

The above, with a simple reversal of manis a fair sample of the stuff that is realed of the yard in the third-term organ of Check The address may be made to one side will much reason as to the other. It is as ally ridiculous for the L-O. to attempt to say the the best course for Mr. Blaine's friends to sue as it would be for the Illinois Blaine the man out a program for Dan Shepard's Likely

sue as it would be for the Illinois Blaine Comapont a program for Dan Shepard's Lie. Bureau in the Post-Office, and expect the to adopt it.

WE commend to the "baby-act" her papers of Illinois the following manly and able advice from the St. Louis Globe-Daniel itself an ardent and able advices as itself an ardent and able advocate of

ble advice from the St. Louis Globe-Desited an ardout and able advocate of the term:

Some newspapers that are honestly adverely for Grant are indulging in very fetalk against the "unfairness" of British tempt to capture Illinois. This is pleasile bely act. There is nothing unfair about the thing is not to let him do it. If Blain get Illinois, nobody will have any right to plain, except in general against such account to the part of a Presidential candidate. If just as much right to get Illinois if he can shas to get Indiana or any other State. His teare new, and we doubt if they are an important on the old plan of waiting for the one seek the man. But such as they are the grown upon them in the vigor of their mine.

Briter Pomerroy's mining scheme is lashed in the Denver Tribune. The Tribune plains that a long advertisement of the Control ocrat as an original editorial indorsement mines. On this the Tribune remarks:

The advertisement which is credited as from the Tribune was written by the interest of the statements which it contains. The min self is said to be valueless, having been cated and abandoned every year for ty years, and this infamous trick continues at it is a mere stock-jobbing scheme. We everybody against investing a dollar in its particularly request our exchanges to jobs us in exposing the trick which the Company played.

SENATOR LOGAN'S conl-mine at 1 SENATOR LOGAN'S conl-mine at Many boro claims his undivided attention. In of the Senator are auxilious to know the trouble with that mine is. Does it bie? Has it the glanders, or is it spay or has it the heaves? Perhaps it lists a stiffening, or a backbone, or something that make it "go straight." The coal-mine clear, is not sound on the main question needs a rainrod down its back, and a little ing around the knees, and some bot stuffing around the knees, and some bot stuffing around the knees, and some bot stuffing little in the coal-mine before he some the Washington.

THERE is more than one influential. It crat in this city to whom Mr. Hurd has could the earnest wish of Mr. Tom Soute of an of this election to Congress, and the with of those railway magnates to contribute to \$60,000 to the purpose of securing in election to \$60,000 to the purpose of securing in elections what service Mr. Scott or Gould expected him in return.—Tokdo Blade.

Mr. Hurd's bull discriminating against pers and the Canada roads in favor of the Gand Vanderbilt alliances furnishes all planation that is needed of the railway snitts author has received.

ILLINOIS Is not an easy State There are nearly 700 delegates in an I State Convention. However agile or comanager may be, he can hardly aurrenn capture so large a body as this. In Pevania tr's different. There are but 221 delain a Pennsylvania convention. Even in York, with its incheme population, the only half as many delegates as in Illinois clear that if Illinois is to have a "body representation of the people in the State vention must be reduced.

l around, there the representation But it will not do to the rule in the West twist or two in the

THE Hen. E. B. ments to read a paper War, and the Siege at La Perte, Ind., on T South Bend on Priday is understood that larghim have been made a SECRETARY SHERE

known no power on en favorable to a policy o HENRY B. PAYNE, heir-apparent, is a Standard oil monopoly every gallon of oil co This fact alone will so com to grass.

THE Macedonian e Logan from the Illinois and help us!" And he proceeded to Murphy THE rush to Colors

nd the eating thereo PERS

To Pemeroy: "Ye Gen. Torrence she for the furnace. "I have met the estill mine."—Gen. To "The colored troy Official Report of Gen. There is no doubt cently to present

From the fact tha maker, has orders ahea guns, there is no doubt is assured. Wnen a Boston say he is in an feonocla name person would be A beautiful girl in With hair like a silv

On an orange-pec Her parents first v And then saw that The credulity of soring. An apparently say essor. It is hardly r We have receive Meditation," which I wander by the wind Where large trees dr

It is very evident the wrote this is on the wrote to do is to wander into ottle of colle m A gay and reckless deen street, whose his tourist obliges him to viry, fell in love with a hyoung lady (there are not long since led her hymeneal sites," aithout performance as "sittle".

means in her power too den City style of conve-body knows, is inclined fully watching Arthur noting his language, a pared to carry on a c West-Side style, and r-out here that a Boston homogeneously fitte an-her first reception-day marked to a friend, " alon of Arty's," "loads marked to a friend, "to sion of Arty's," "loades visitor was usbered into in showing off her new In reply to a spirited the weather, she said, when asked if she had Boston, startled the visit "I suppose you love the Chicagoan. "Well," as eyes gleamed merrily the can just wager your said do." The lady says she "You can bet your sweet

POLITICA It is perfectly safe t braska Convention will term.—Omaha Bee (Rep.). The contest betwee Gen. Grant and Senator other Western States is to be beneficial to the (Rep.).

Whilst we regret to idential issue forced or vention announces its un written law of the Regreatest examples, limit ice of any eitizen to two (Ky.) Republican Concent (Ky.) Republican Concent.

Speaking of the In assertion that Washburn Heilman Governor, is a not be beaten in Iodiana. Press says: "The Express men proposed would mai They are both strong a form a ticket that wor scarcely a doubt."

We should be glad to movement defeated in for the sake of the party our patriotic duty at the sake of the party our patriotic duty at the sake of the party our patriotic duty at the sake of the party our patriotic duty at the sake of the party our patriotic duty at the sake of the party our patriotic duty at the sake of the party our patriotic duty at the sake of the party our patriotic duty at the sake of the party our patriotic duty at the sake of the party our patriotic duty at the sake of the sake of the party our patriotic duty at the sake of the sake of the party our patriotic duty at the sake of the sake of the party our patriotic duty at the sake of the sak

our patriotic duty at the deep that it will never be the Republican party, be faced to defeat this diabo "Country first and party motto of Michigan Republican Hurbat, of Michigan The tail of Illinois as out of the defeat the first party of the said of the sa and the fall of Illinoß age of the fall of Logan's grasp. He er promised work for Grands were to take Michigan. Sale of the fall of the fa tribe in Pennsylvania.— V
The Beople of the U
that they are not oppres
that they are not oppres
because they have no c
thary sities. But the Pres
railway has infinity mos
slish Earl, and railway m
privileges which if dem
nobility, would cause the
pear. What would be sail
British Dukes, that all the
should pay them a car?
American railway kings a
He wishes geography to
torest of his elients. The
but its introduction to Co
of the sunaxing audacity w

THE Peorla Journa

d States? Is it a personal of States? Is it a personal of conferred upon any citree and, to gratify his feelings or nts? These are some of the people of the United States. Illinois, are now called upon are persons, and even public pert a particular candidate or is entitled to the Presidency, pe from him, they say, would be a the readildate would be any that, after he has held the nother man should hold it, it the Presidency is a private out to the individual when the country, held in his peof his merits, and used by is friends and punish he ersons and public journals if the office is a very different trument of government, if it

. Hoar," as the correspon

e of the remarkable planes at ent, showing how even the r may blunder to his ruin, should have permitted this at Mr. Blance. It betrays acceptable the better friends ecate and regret, and which must work injuriously to his

he slimple reversal of names, the stuff that is recled off by aird-term organ of Chicago, be made to one side with as the other. It is as silly and L-O, to attempt to say what is Mr. Blaine's friends to purfor the Illinois Blaine Club to a for Dan Shepard's Literary-Office, and expect the lister

to the "baby-act" news to following manly and considers. St. Louis Globe-Democrated dable advocate of the third

that are honestly and single indulging in very foolish "unfairness" of Blaine's stillinois. This is pleading the nothing unfair about it, but let him do it. If Blaine on will have any right to compare a grainst such methods sudential candidate. He has to get Illinois if he can as he many other State. His tackes but if they are an improvem of waiting for the office to such as they are the Grain hem, and do their best to inthe vigot of their imitation.

editorial indorsement of the Iribune remarks:

I which is credited as being was written by the Monte they alone are responsible for it contains. The nime irialization is a substantial properties of the contraints of the industrial pobling scheme. We warn investing a dollar in it, and our exchanges to join with rick which the Company as

n's coal-mine at Murphysdivided attention. Friend
re anxious to know what
hat mine is. Doos it wablanders, or is it sparined.
Frenaps it licks a little
bone, or something that will
tht." The coal-mine, it is
on the main question. It
in its back, and a little brace,
and some hot stuff in its
e hope the Senator will be
d-mine before he goes back

han one influential Demo rhom Mr. Hurd has confide Mr. Tom Soott or Jay Goul-ongress, and the willings ignates to contribute \$10.0 pose of securing his election celleved this, and window out or Gould expected from the Blade.

an easy State to "boss" of delegates in an Illinois However agile or cleyer a can hardly surround an body as this. In Pennsyl There are but 251 delegates convention. Even in November population, there are into the area in in into the population of the state of of

In the managers will loosen the unit rule all around, there is no doubt that Kansas will be gisd to give the districts in that State all the representation to which they are entitled. Sut it will not do to ask for the abrogation of he rule in the West, and then give it an extra wist or two in the mid-winter machine States one East.

THE Hen. E. B. Washburne has engagement to read a paper on "The Franco-German war, and the Siege and Commune of Paris," at Ita Ports, Ind., on Thursday evening, and at south Bend on Friday evening of this week. It is understood that large preparations to receive

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S threat that he will carry his strength over to the third term, rather than permit Senator Blaine to be nominated, creater some auronement in Ohio, where it is well known no power on earth can make the voters favorable to a policy of weak revenge.

GENEY B. PAYNE, Sam Tilden's political ir apparent, is a coparcener in the huge mand oil monopoly, which levies a tax on or salion of oil consumed in this country. Is fact alone will suffice to send the Payne

The Macedonian cry went up to Senator Logan from the Illinois boomsters, "Come over and help us!" And he came, and straightway proceeded to Murphysboro, his old stamping-

Taz rush to Colorado continues, and about 50 persons arrive in Denver every day. Color-ade would seem to be a good place for prudent men without money to keep away from.

Ir Senator Logan can capture a State Conrention of 700 delegates, he deserves the cake and the eating thereof.

PERSONALS.

Pomeroy: "Your father I cannot be."

"I have met the enemy and the furnace is

"The colored troops fought me nobly."—
"The colored troops fought me nobly."—
"Metal Report of Gen. Torrence.

There is no doubt about Ben Butler being be friend of the workingmen. He offered recently to present their case to Congress for

From the fact that Krups, the cannon-naker, has orders ahead for 8,000 of his biggest runs, there is no doubt that the peace of Europe When a Boston man comes home at 1:30 c'clock a. m. and smashes the furniture, they say he is m an iconoclastic mood. Out here the same person would be described as "bilin."

A beautiful girl in Moline,
With hair like a silvery sheen,
On an orange peel stepped;
Her parents first wept,
And then saw that her grave was kept green.

The credulity of some people is astonishing: An apparently sane man recently presented at a New Haven bank a check for \$700, which purported to have been signed by a Yale Professor. It is hardly necessary to say that he did

We have received a soul-song entitled beliation," which begins:

I wander by the winding river where large received and lend their shade for make a bower or lovely glade;

Quastic bower or lovely glade;
Quastic brease as wildly signing—waves to and fro mongst frail leaves dying.

It is very evident that the young person who rote this is on the wrong tack. What she wants idd is to wander into a drug-store and get a state of colic medicine.

bottle of celle medicine.

A gay and reckless young man on Aberdeen street, whose business as a commercial tourist obliges him to visit all parts of the country, fell in love with a highly cultivated Boston young lady (there are no girls in Boston), and not long since led her to what she called "the hymeneal sit ar," although he characterized the performance as "gittin" marrid." His bluestockinged bride is now a resident of Chicago, and, loving her husband dearly, tries by every and, loving her husband dearly, tries by overy means in her power to adapt herself to the Garden City style of conversation, which, as every-body knows, is inclined to be slangy. After carefully watching Arthur for several weeks, and noting his language, she thought herself prepared to entry on a conversation in the best West-Side style, and resolved to show peopte out here that a Boston roung lady could enter homogeneously fitto any sphere of life. So, when her first reception-day came, she was, as she remarked to a friend, "to use a favorit expression of Ariya," "loaded for bear," and when a visitor was ushered into the parior lost no time in showing off her newly-acquired knowledge. In rely to a spirited observation concerning the weather, she said, "You're talking," and when asked if she had not formerly resided in Boston, startled the visitor by, "I should smile." "I suppose you love the old home," said the Chicagoau. "Well," said Boston, as her bright cyc gleamed merrily through her glusses, "you can just wager your succharine existence that I do." The lady says she never knew how nice "You can bet your sweet life" sounded before.

POLITICAL POINTS.

It is perfectly safe to predict that the Ne-braska Convention will not indorse the third term.—Onaha Bee (Rep.).

The contest between the supporters of Gen. Grant and Senator Blaine in Illinois and other Western States is becoming too exciting to be beneficial to the party.—Boston Journal of the contest of the con

Whilst we regret to see a third-term Presidential issue forced on the country, this Convention amounces its earnest adherence to that unwritten law of the Republic which, under the resident and service of any citizen to two terms.—Kenton County (X_S) Republican Convention, 225 to 20.

Speaking of the Indianapolis Journal's assertion that Washburne for President and for Heilian Governor, is a combination that cannot be bearen in Indiana, the Terre Haute Express says. "The Express is free to say that the men proposed would make excellent candidates. They are both strong and popular, and would form a ticket that would carry Indiana with scarcely a doubt."

We should be glad to see it (the third-term movement) defeated in the Chicago Convention for the sake of the party; but, if not, we will do our retriction duty at the polls, and bury it so we have the polls.

for the sake of the party; but, if not, we will do our patriotic duty at the polls, and bury it so deep that it will never be resurrected. We love the nepublican party, but it it must be sacrificed to defeat this diabolical scheme, let it die. "County first and party afterwards" is the motte of Michigan Republicans.—Ex-Congressman Herbut, of Michigan.

The tail of Illinois appears to have slipped one for Logan's grasp. He is not holding her up to her promised work for Grant. A well-developed mane tidal wave is sweeping from the Ohio three to Lake Michigan. Mr. Logan would have adde a more presentable figure if he had permitted himself to be persuaded that he could have be to Illinois what Conkling is to the Radai party of New York, or the Camerons to their trie in Pennsylvania.—Washington Post.

The people of the United States imagine

sme in remsylvanta.—Washington Post.

The people of the United States imagine at they are not oppressed by an aristocracy because they have no citizens bearing heredary tiles. But the President of an Américan nilway has infinitly more power than an Rindiak Earl, and railway magnates coolly ask for privileges which, if deinanded by the English abolity, would cause the aristocracy to disappar. What would be said to the proposition of building and the said to the proposition of building pay them a tax? Yet, that is what the function railway kings ask through Mr. Hurd. He hasts feedraphy to be ignored in the invested his elients. The bill will hardly pass, but in surface of his elients. The bill will hardly pass, but in surface of his elients. The bill will hardly pass, but in surface of his elients. The bill will hardly pass, but in surface of his elients. The bill will hardly pass, but in surface of his elients. The bill will hardly pass, but in surface of his elients. The bill will hardly pass, but in surface of his elients. The bill will hardly pass, but in surface of his elients. The bill will hardly pass, but in surface of his elients. The bill will hardly pass, but in surface of his elients. The bill will hardly pass, but his manner of his elients. The bill will hardly pass, but his elients and his elients which a plutocracy makes demands on the public pocket.—Toronto

The Peoria Journal recently made large purchase of paper in Canada, and paid the exceptions of paper in Canada, and paid the exception desired the paper change; than the greedy American makers would furnish it. In their avaries and repacity the American manufacturers have overreached temselves, and are charging so much for paper not even with the oppressive duties levied in the contract of the paper and the melecular paper abroad, then one reflects that this extreme duty yielded has year only 42 cents revenue to the Government, and that it is an onerous tax apparent part of the paper in the country, the manness and iniquity of the whole proceeding the paper paper. But Compress seems to be opened a feast the Speaker and the members the Committee which has the subject in the country of the Committee which has the subject in the country of the Committee which has the subject in the committee which has the subject in the country the committee which has the subject in the country the committee which has the subject in the country of the committee which has the subject in the country of the

FOREIGN.

The Liberal Gain in England Now Foots Up 108 Seats.

Eleven Persons Killed by a Creosote Explosion in London.

The German Bundesrath Succumbs, and Bismarck Is Himself Again. Curious Incidents Con-

War in France. Weekly Review of the English and Continental Crop and Market

Prospects.

nected with the Clerical

Additional Particulars of the Horrible Human Sacrifice in Burmah.

Vignanx Well to the Front in the International Billiard Match in Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN. EARL OF LYTTON.

LONDON, April 12.—Lord Lytton. Viceroy of India, has been created Earl of Lytton.

ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED. Last night, during a fire in the creesote works near Victoria docks, one of the stills exploded, killing eleven persons and wound-ing several. Much damage was done to

Additional returns from the Parliamentary elections are: Col. Fred A. Stanley, Secretary of State for War, and Maj.-Gen. Fielden, Conservatives, for Lapeashire, North: the former was reclected. For County Wexford, J. Barry and Byrne, Home-Rulers, have been elected by large majorities. Patrick L. Martin and Marum, Home-Rulers, for County Kilkenny, the former re-

Rulers, for County Kilkenny, the former re-elected.
R. H. Metge, advanced Home-Ruler, and Charles Stewart Parnell, Home-Ruler, for County Meath, the latter reflected. speaking at Ballina, said he had bound himself by no pledge to sit either for Cork or Meath, but was determined, if returned, to sit for Mayo.

Nearly 1,000 constabulary have left Dublin to maintain order during the coming struggle between Parnell and the priests.

THE LIBERAL GAIN.

The Liberal net gain is now 106 votes.

RACK HORSE KILLED.

LONDON, April 12.—Lorillard's 3-year-old filly, Geraldine, had her back broken Saturday exercising, and was killed. Geraldine was entered for the Newmarket Handicap on Wednesday next, and the International Handicap on Friday.

GERMANY.

TO PLEASE BISMARCK, BERLIN, April 12.—The Bundevrath has adopted the resolution proposed by the Representative of Bavaria, declaring the receipts for the Post-Office remittances shall be liable to stamp duty, thus reversing the vote of March 3, which led to the resignation of Bis-

A COMPLETE BACKDOWN. Longon, April 13,-A dispatch from Ber lin says no single State in the Bundesrath yesterday opposed the stamp-tax on receipts for postal orders and remittances, although described certain points in the conduct of business in the Bundesrath as requiring re-

business in the Bundesrath as requiring reform, including some limitation of the right of voting by proxy. Proposals on the subject were referred to a committee.

Of sixteen persons accused of connection with secret societies in Berlin, and of arranging lotteries for the benefit of families who had suffered by the expulsion of friends or relatives, five have been convicted of the latter offense and sentenced to imprisonment.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

latter offense and sentenced to imprisonment.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Berlin, April 18.—The North German Gazette publishes a Ministerial resolution which has been communicated to Mgr. Jacobini, stating that the German Government perceive in the Papal brief of Feb. 24 a fresh sign of pacific sentiments from the Vatican, and as soon as the Government have visible proof of these sentiments in acts they will endeavor to obtain from the Legislature powers which will allow them greater freedom in the application of the laws, thereby offering a possibility of mitigating or abolishing such reguladons as are felt by the Vatican to be severe.

FRANCE.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE. Parts, April 12.—The Temps says: It seems certain that Prince Hoheniohe will depart from Paris within ten days to occupy his new post for four months, after which time he will return to Paris. In the absence of Hohenlohe, Baron Radowitz will repre-

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch from Paris says: "It is stated that Pere Didon, the Dominican whose sermons recently created a sensation here, has been rusticated by the General of his Order, and will be interned in a small monastery of Carboro, Island of Cor-sica, inhabited by half a dozen Italian monks." UNTRUE.

The story of the capture of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen by Sicilian brigands is untrue.

THE ANTI-JESUIT WAR.

THE ANTI-JESUIT WAR.

New York, April 12.—A special cable to the Telegram to-day from Paris says: Le Siecle this morning relates a curious story; showing the extremes to which the Clericals are pushing matters. L'Aventr de la Mayenne, a Republican journal, has for an agent at Entrammes a man whose wife is a strict Catholic. On presenting herself at the confessional for Easter duty the curé informed her that, as she sold that journal, he would not confess her. She replied that the paper belonged to her husband, and that she did not sell it. The curé then said that her excuse was not a valid one, as she was an accomplice, and that he would not allow her to perform her Easter duties antil her husband stopped selling the paper.

THE BONAPARTIST PLANS.

La Republique Francoise says this morn-

La Republique Francaise says this morning that Emile Olliver is to be Prince Napoléon's porte parole and right-hand man in the new Bonapartist organization, which, it thinks, will have about "the same importance as a corporal's guard."

A WELCOME DEATH. A WELCOME DEATH.

Many persons occupying high places in French society will probably have offered up stient thanks for the death of Lombard, lately head of a scandalous department of the secret police invented by the Bonapartists, and recently abolished. Lombard had in his possession the only key to the cipher list of people formerly employed as spies by the Prefecture.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

Theorypile Cautier's friend Tim Tun Ling.

Theophile Gautier's friend, Tim Tun Ling, the Chinese poet, gave a Chinese matince at the Athenaum Theatre yesterday. It was so snecessful that it will be repeated. A number of songs sung by two Elves of the Celestial music halls imparted a pleasant variety to the novel entertainment.

riety to the novel entertainment.

MASONIC TROUBLES.

The legal independent existence of the twelve dissentient Masonic Lodges recently constituted here, under the title of "La Grande Loge Symbolique Eccessatse," has just been notified to the Supreme Council. The split in the Scotch Masonic camp is thus formally accomplished.

A PROTEST.

PARIS, April 12.—The Union says Cardinal Nina, Papal Secretary of State, has addressed to the French Government a protest against

The France contradicts its own statement that the Government contemplated the repression of further manifestations on the part of the Bishops. RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 12.—A St. Petershurg correspondent telegraphs to-day: "The Russian Government has ascertained and is convinced that the Nibilist machinations find all their elements in England and Germany, whose Governments would have been still less disposed than France to deliver up Hartmann. There is a rumor current here, which finds general credit, that Hartmann was a German agent charged to play the certain game of creating a coolness between Russia and France, and the game has proved successful. The Swiss Government intely gave up a Russian suspected of having assisted in the assasination of two gendarmes while conducting a Nibilist to prison last year. This Russian, whose real name was Derfeld, passed in Switzerland under that of Landop. The greatest secreey is observed here regarding this action of the Swiss Government." ORLOFF.

PARTS, April 12.-A Berlin correspondent telegraphs to-day: "We are beginning to get at the details which Prince Orloff, on his passage to St. Petersburg, had with Prince Bismarck. The latter received the Russian Ambassador smillingly and Ambassador smilingly and said, inquir first on the reserve, and as he professes to know nothing of what passed in the French Cabinet councils between the two professes to know nothing of what passed in the French Cabinet councils between the two last days of his presence in Paris, Prince Bismarck said to him: I will tell you all about it. It was M. Spulier, acting in Gambetta's name, and sent as Gambetta's envoy, that pressed the President of the Council to refuse the extradition, in order to avoid the interpellation. Prince Bismarck fortified the statement by the precise details, and a description of the incidents which compelled his hearers to recognize its accuracy. Somewhat piqued at the secondary rôle which he had been forced to play in this affair, the Russian Ambassador abandoned his reserve and talked treely, expressing his opinion frankly regarding the members of the French Government. He said that they had no idea of the political usages and relations observed by members of the Diplomatic Corps. The principal occupation of all these people, he coutinued, is to keep their offices, and in the course of the negotiations they always spoke to me of my post as Ambassador, hoping that I would not lose it. In their eyes an Ambassador is not regarded as the representative of a sovereign, but rather in the light of one of M. de Freyelnet's prefects."

"During the conversation Prince Bismarck had difficulty in concealing the pleasure which this affair afforded him."

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, April 12.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the corn trade the past week, says: Six weeks of thoroughly sea-sonable weather have made a wonderful change in the aspect of the country. Wheat is somewhat backward in some districts, but therefore less likely to suffer from any re-

sewing.

The supplies of English wheat are again small, both in London and in the provinces.

Prices have declined a shilling, millers' requirements being light, and the weather favorable for the future crop. There has been a marked decline in foreign wheat in on, caused

BY THE SPECULATIVE COMBINATION in America to dictate prices to Western Eu-rope. Red winter, which a fortnight ago was worth 57 shillings per quarter, sold with difficulty at 3 shillings per quarter decline. Russian sorts have not declined quite so decidedly, but the tendency in all cases has been adverse to sellers. At the same time the decline stimulated the demand, and millers in some cases bought comparatively freethe ring was not so much abstention from buying on this side as favorable crop pros-pects in both England and America.

The official estimate of the stock of grain The official estimate of the stock of grain in London is larger than anticipated—namely: 278,000 quarters, against 209,000 at the corresponding time last year. Compared with the stock in granary at the beginning of the year, there is a decline of 218,000 quarters.

Maize, in consequence of large arrivals, receded 3 shillings to 4 shillings from the recent highest point. Mixed American extra shipping is now 26 shillings.

ARRIVALS AT PORTS OF CALL

ARRIVALS AT PORTS OF CALL
have been moderate.
Trade very quiet for wheat at 1 shilling to
1s 6d lower, with only a moderate demand at
the decline. It is noticeable, however, that
the Continent has taken a considerable proportion of the late arrivals.
Maize sold steadily but weaker at the close.
Wheat for slypment was freely offered, but
buyers continuing indisposed to operate, it
declined fully 1s 6d. Maize was 6d lower.
Sales of English wheat hist week were
24.644 quarters at 48s 2d per quarter, against
32,659 quarters at 41s per quarter the previous
year. year.
Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending April 3 were 1,049,149 cwt of wheat and 144,033 cwt of flour.

ASÍA.

AACRIFICED.

London, April 12.—The 700 men, boys, women, girls, priests, and foreigners sacrificed at Mandalay for the restoration of the King's health were buried alive, not burned, under the towers of the city walls.

The following is the explanation of the horror: When a city is built in Burmah human sacrifices are offered. A new monarch usually has a new Capitol. The evil spirits are irritated. There has been no change of the Capitol, and the virtue of the old sacrifices being gone, to appease the evil spirits the astrologers declared it necessary to offer 700 lives. The sacrifices were made by order of King Theebaw.

by order of King Theebaw.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

CALCUTTA, April 12.—Abowrrahman Khan is still at Kunduse. It is expected that if the Afghan tribes make a stand, the place chosen will probably be between Shahjui and Mukeer. The principal chiefs belonging to the opposition party at Shuznel have arrived from Maulaw. The differences between the chiefs prevent a unanimous opinioh.

SMALL-FOX IN BURNAH.

SMALL-POX IN BURMAH. Theebaw's son and heir, only a few months old, and the brother of the late King, have both died of small-pox. Astrologers advise Theebaw to remove the Capital to Mount Shobo, the original seat of the present dynasty.

To-day a brigade of 8,000 infantry and 600 cavairy, with ten guns, will march to cooperate with Gen. Stewart, who will reach Ghuznee on the 10th inst., and will then make an attack on Jugdailuek.

Mahomed Jan has not yet arrived at Cabul, but he promises to come shortly. Whether he comes or not, is of small importance, as a great majority of his party has come in. He, being an adherent of Mustafi Habibulla Khan, will probably follow that person.

RESIGNED.

LONDON, April 12.—The resignation of Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India reached the Indian Office has week.

JOHNEY THROUGH CHINA.

CALCUTTA, April 12.—Count Szechenye ARMY MOVEMENTS.

CALCUTTA, April 12.—Count Szechenye has arrived, having accomplished the journey through China to Bhamo.

SOUTH AMERICA. CHILIAN BARBARITIES.

CHILIAN BARBARITIES.

PANAMA, April 12.—The Star and Herald says: The United States steamer Adonis, it is reported, has formally established a coaling station at Golfo Dulce, and five tons of coal have been deposited on shore.

Pertuvian papers report the destruction of the guano-loading apparatus at Chincha Island, the scuttling of a water-boat, and the complete desolation of the place. The Chilitans also landed at Motlendo, and from accounts, probably much exaggerated, they re-

nificent buildings in Mollondo belonging to the railroad have been completely destroyed by the Chillans, and everything movable carried off. The officers, without exception, led the way, opening private trunks belonging to Roglish ladies, and filling their pockets with the contents." Men are reported as having outraged many women and even small girls, and in some cases children. Soldiers were forced by their officers to fire upon comrades to restrain their devillsh

brutality.

The Peruvian steamer Union succeeded in breaking the blockade at Arica on the morning of the 17th March, and discharged a cargo of war material under a heavy fire from the blockading fleet. She then took coal on board and again put to sea, arriving safely at Callao. While discharging her cargo at Arica, the Union lost one man killed and seven wounded. Slight damage was also done the ship from the fire of the enemy.

BILLIARDS.

PARIS, April 12.—In the third evening of the billiard match between Vignaux and Siesson, Vignaux opened with 87. Slesson followed with a run of 270 in fourteen minfollowed with a run of 200 in fourteen min-utes, for which he was much applauded. After some unimportant innings, Vignaux scored 651 in one run in afty minutes, mak-ing 800 and leaving Slosson at 331. Vignaux' average, 38 8-0. Slosson's average, 41%. The total number of points made in the three evenings is: Vignaux, 2,400; Slosson, 1,139.

SPAIN. THE REGICIDE.

MADRID, April 12.—Otero, the regicide, will be executed Wednesday. He will be placed in the pillory twenty-four hours previous to the execution, according to custom.

VARIOUS. CONSTANTINOPILE, April 13.- Many persons SKOBELEFF. St. Petersburg, April 12.—Gen. Skobeleff started yesterday for Minsk en route to Tiflis.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY. In consequence of alarms on the Chine frontier the Commander of the Russian I cific squadron has been recalled. His steessor will start in a few days.

CANADA.

Patlures During the Pirst Quarter of the Present Year-A Wonderful Pall-ing Off-A Sermon on Bob Ingersell-Murder and Arson-Horrible Deed-Vessel Disasters. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 12.-The failures in the Dominion for the first quarter of the present year were 508, with Habilities of \$4,816,277, against 634, with Habilities of \$11,648,697, in

year were 50s, with liabilities of \$4,816,277, against 634, with liabilities of \$11,648,697, in the corresponding quarter of 1879. The figures this year are exceptionally small, showing a decrease of nearly one-half as compared with the first quarter of any previous year since 1874. The liabilities are less than they were ever before reported in any quarter since the commencement of the publication of the quarterly returns.

The announcement that theRev. A. J. Bray would take for his text last evening, "Col. Ingersoll upon Conversion, Heaven, and Hell," attracted an enormous congregation to Zion Church (Congregational). The Witness describes the sermon as follows: "With out formally announcing! his text, the Rev. Bray pitched right into the middle of his subject, preached what may be called, without any disrespect to the preacher, a most remarkable discourse, a lecture,—a scientific lecture rather than a sermon,—in which some of the long-cherished traditions, and possibly better than traditions, of orthodoxy were as roughly handled as infidelity itself."

It is stated here by parties well informed on telegraph matters that there is no truth in the rumors that negotiations are in progress. the rumors that negotiations are in progress for an amalgamation of the Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies. A local paper says that the rumors, have been propagated by a trio of speculators,—two in New York and one in Torouto,—and that they have made several profitsible turns on stock

gated by a trio of speculators,—two in New York and one in Torouto,—and that they have made several profitable turns on stock by the faise reports. Their mode of proceeding, however, the paper says, has been found out, and it has no longer any effect upon the market.

Special Dispatch to The Unicago Tribuna.

Brionton, Ont., April 12,—About 10 o'clock Saturday night the house of Thomas Haskins, near the Village of Wooler, County Northumberland, was discovered on fire. On arriving on the seene a horrible sight presented itself to the gaze of the villagers. Near the door, with the face buried in the dirt and ashes, the body of the unfortunate owner was found, the legs and lower part of the trunk being entirely consumed, while the remaining portions were burnt almost beyond recognition. It is supposed that Haskins, who was 75 years old, and reputed to have considerable money in the house, was murdered and robbed, and then, in order to obliterate all traces of the crime, the fiend, or fiends, set fire to the premises.

Amherstburg, April 12.—The schooners Fellowcraft and Emery arrived here this morning in tow of the steamer Eric Belle, being badly damaged by being driven ashore at Leannington during the late gale. Both are laden with railroad ties, which they are discharging here preparatory to going into drydock at Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Collingwood, April 12.—This harbor, which during the past week had been cleared of ice, was during Sunday morning by the shifting of the wind again, filled for three miles out. In the evening two schooners, supposed to be those reported as leaving Chicago for this port, could be distinctly seen trying to work their way through the ice. Up to 8 o'clock to-night they had not arrived.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Owen Sound, April 12.—The steamer

Up to 8 o'clock to-night they had not arrived.

Special Dispatch to The Original Tribuns.

OWEN SOUND, April 12.—The steamer Prince Alfred, before reported lee-bound off Cabot's Head, last night drifted in sight of Big Bay, where she now lies hedged in by heavy fields of ice. The Captain, who walked to Big Bay on the ice, reports being out in the fearful gale and snow-storm of Saturday last, during which the vessel had her rudder broken. The Captain expects soon to get her released.

The steamer Columbia, of the Chicago Line, is here ready to start, waiting favorable weather.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Kingston, April 12.—Steamer Pierrepont, bound from Gananoque for this port, ran on an island in the river, a short distance east of this port, during the hirricane and snow-storm of Saturday night, dashing against the rock with such force as to burst the flange of the steam-pipe. The escaping steam severely seaided the purser, George D. Kenzie, and a deck hand mamed Campbell. The steamer is only slightly damaged.

More Greek Brigandage.

More Greek Brigandage,
The brigands that lately captured Col. Singe have now seized Dr. Marollis, a German insturalist, who was traveling through Albania and Bessarabla for scientific purposes. The ransom demanded for the prisoner is \$5.00, besides a full assortment of trousets, waistcosts, and jackets. The letter forwarded by the brigands to the German Consul at Salonica threatens to put the prisoner to death if their demand is not immediately complied with, and promises, on the other hand, that a new suit of clothes will be presented to the Doctor if the ransom be paid forthwith.

Thirteen.

People who have a weakness for believing that the number thirteen is univery, says the Independence Belge, are requested to meditate upon the following fact, the authenticity of which is vouched for: One Serigieres was born on the 13th of the month of January, 1856. He lived at Brussels in a house numbered thirteen. On Friday, Feb. 13, 1875, he was drafted into the army by virtue of having drawn the number thirteen. A lottery tickel; was inherited by him bearing the number thirteen, which has lately drawn a prize of 200,000 france.

Daninge from Cold Weather in Paris.
The cold winter has done great damage to the exotics in the public gardens of Paris. Over 10,000 trees and shrubs have been wholly or parity killed in the Champs Elysses, 100,000 must be replaced in the Bots de Boulogne, and the new park at the Trocadero must be entirely replanted. The sam of \$200,000 with hardly pay for the damage done.

A Pearl Necklace.

The most magnificent and costly pearl he lace in the world is now the property of Coun Herckel, a lady well known at London and Pi it is make of three hasturical necklaces, ene which has enjoyed considerable celebrity in mer times. One of them, valued at \$60,00, sold to the Countess by a grandee of Spain, it is known as the "necklace of the Virgit

DARING TOM BOYD.

Twenty Feet at Munfordville, and Come Ont Safe and Sound.

Special to Louisville Courier Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—A few days

Special to Louisville Counter-Journal.

Louisville, Ky., April II.—A few days since Thomas Boyd, a clock tinker, claiming Belfast, Ireland, as his home, came to this place and had a notice published in the Hart County Democrat that he would on Sunday (to-day) jump off the railroad bridge across Green River, a structure 120 feet high. At 10 o'clock people began to gather from all points in the county, and the trains morth and south brought from Bowling Green, Cave City, Horse Cave, Bacon Creek, and Upton's, hundreds more to witness the big jump. By 12 o'clock at least 1,000 people had collected, eager and anxious, to see the unparalleled feat, when the bridge watchman informed the impatient crowd that the railroad company had given him orders to stop Boyd from jumping. This did not sult the crowd, and numerous threats were made by the most determined to have him make the leap whether the railroad company were willing or not; yet none were hold enough to blace him on the bridge. Disastisfied, the crowd moved a short distance up the river, and made Boyd climb a sycamore tree about forty feet high, and jemp from that. This he did with such ease and dextenity that the crowd cheered furiously, and became so much the more anxious to see him make the leap from the bridge. Finally, as a last resort dispatches were sent to the proper railroad authorities in Louisville, and in reply word was received that he could do so under protest, and at his own poril. Clothed in black pants and vest, ight-fitting skull cap, and in his sock feet, he walked out to the middle of the bridge, as cool and collected as most men are under ordinary circumstances, and laughed and joked a few minufes with the crowd, when he announced that he was ready to make the perflious leap. The immense gathering of people, so far beneath that they looked like pignites, were moved by intense feeling, and became hushed and silent. "One, two, three," and the daring fiver performed in this Stafe. Savurday he proposes to jump off the railroad bridge at Bowling

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
On and after Sunday, April & and thereafter
until the completion of the new union depot
corner Madison and Canal streets, which will be corner Madison and Canal streets, which will be about 1st of October next, passenger trains of this Company will arrive at and depart from the "Panhandle" depot, corner Clinton and Carroll streets. West side. People will bear in mind that Milwaukee avenue cars, on Randotph street, run direct to this depot. Chicago ticket offices, \$5 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer Rouse, and at the depot.

Defending a Toll-Gate.

A toli-rate near Greensburg, Ind., is guarded night and day by ten armed men, at an expense of \$175 a week, while the receipts are only \$90. The residents have repositedly destroyed it, and the Company have resolved to defend it at any Two Boston men put \$3,000 aplace into a patent-medicine business; and found, after the fight of the third partner with the money, that he stock consisted of neatly papered and labeled blocks of wood.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND.

Bright Star of Hope. It Casts Its Beams Upon the People of Chicago in a

How the Dangers of Golds, Consumption, and Death are Avoided.

Special Manner.

Scientific Discovery Upon the Subject of Great Importance.

Horehound and Tar as a Modern Means of Preserving Life.

Few people realize the fatal significance of oren a sight cough. The irritation which attends it is annoying, but the danger which impends and is certain to follow, unless prompt measures are taken, is seldom felt. It was with the intention of avoiding this critical that the propertor of HALE'S HONEY OF HORE. HOUND AND TAR devised the great remired and placed it before the public. The results which have attended its use are simply wonderful. Not only last it is all cases relieved coughs, colds, and bronchial difficulties, but it has cured Consumption as times when the life of the sufferer was considered lost. As a precautionary means it is unexcelled; as a cure it is unequaled. It is prescribed by leading physicians when effectual cures are desired, and it is indorsed by all who have tried it. In addition to the elements it contains, and which its name indicates, it has five other ingredients, all of which are specially designed to restore the celicate issue of the lungs and throat HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is for sale by all druggists. It is invaluable as a house-

C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor, New York. FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION. The parmership hereinfore existing under the firmame and style of Medra. Bates & Company is the 8th day of April, 1880, dissolved by mutual consent. KATRAN MEARS.

EIM BATES.

JAMES C. BROOKS.

The undersigned will continue the jumber bush under the same firm same and siyle, and pay all billies and collect all debts due to the old firm.

NATHAN MEARS.
ELI BATES. MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND HATS. WEBSTER & COMPANY, THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U.S. A., at 11 P. M. Washington Mean Time, April 12, 1880.



For the Lower Lake region, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudings, poby rain or snow, southwesterly winds, lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly eventher, warm southwest, veering to colder northwest winds, rising, preceded in south an portions by falling barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Duboth, Roughton, Marquette, Escanaba, Section 1, Ch Grand Haven, Section 3, Mickinaw City, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Section 4, Toledo, Sand Cleveland, Section 5, Eric, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, and Section 6.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

General Dry Goods "Opening!" "For this Week!"

MONDAY, APR. 12, TUESDAY, APR. 13.

On Exhibition," all the New Styles of Carpets, Curtains, Upholstery,

Displaying Materials and Designs Fresh, Bare, and Unique

WEDNESDAY, APR. 14, THURSDAY, APR. 15. Special Exhibit of Everything

New in Spring Dresses, Mantles, Dolmans, Shawis, Children's Suits, Infants' Wardrobes, Ladies' Underclothing,

Silks, Dress Goods, Paris, London, and Berlin Novelties!"

FRIDAY, APR. 16, SATURDAY, APR. 17.

"Magnificent Display of" "Elegant Parasols!" "Rich Fans!" "Fashionable Hosiery!" "Lace Novelties!" "Fancy Articles!" Ribbons and Trimmings.

Excelling in Elegance All Former Exhibits!" "All this Week!"

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Parties losing goods by the the Pennsylvania rat or Star Union Line will please meer at the Pa louse Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. A LO

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

CARSON PIRIE&CÓ'S TUIDD

Silk Suits for - - \$15.00 Silk Suits, extra heavy 18.00 Silk and Brocade Combination Snits

These are the Greatest Bargains in Silk Dresses ever opened in Chicago. Ladies who think of buying will find it to their advantage to see them.

300 Walking Jackets, in the latest shapes, and choicest spring colors, all weel materials, at \$4.50 and \$5.00.
200 Ali-Wool Ulsters, Coachman, Jersey, Robespierre, and other new shapes, \$6.50 and \$7.50.
All-Wool Cloth Suits, DIRECTOIRE Styles, with Silk Linings and Broads Facings, \$15.00 and \$20.00.

We also offer at very low prices, Cash-mere, DuBege, Flannel, and Pongee SUITS, And Colored and Black Cloth, Silk, and Satin de Lyon

DOLMANS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY. The enormous increase of our business has compelled a corresponding enlargement of our facilities, and previous to the removal of our CLOAK and SUIT Department to the second floor, where it will occupy ten times its present space, we will make such prices on new and desirable goods as will attract the attention of all buyers, and conviges them that

It Pays to Trade With CARSON, PIRIE & CO. PANS.

A NOVELTY. SARAH BERNHARD

POR SALE BY Chas. Gossage & Co., DRY AND FANCY GOODS HOUSES. AT WHOLESALE ONLY OF

NATHL BLOOM. No. 473 BROADWAY, New York. JAPANESE GOODS.

Prices Greatly Reduced Before Removal.
Our Large and Cholme Stock of Chinese, Japaniurkish, and Persian Goods, Curios, Embrodder
briental Russ and Carpets, Servens, Vases, In
Dinner Ware, Have, Owark etc., in great vertely.

VISITORS WELCOMED. A. VANTINE & CO TELEGRAPH WAR.

OMAHA.

A motion was made yesterday morning be-fore Judge Tuley by the defendants in the

case of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company against the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-

road Company and the American Union

IDENTIFIED.

The Bay City Unfortunate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 12.—These dispa

DETROIT, Mich., April 12.—These dispatches mentioned an account of finding on Friday the body of a woman gagged and bound in the River Rouge, below the city. The published description of the dead woman tallied with that of a lady living at Bay City, Mich., named Anna N. Clemens, who left home on March 31 for a visit to friends in the Township of Norris, Wayne County. A brother of Miss Clemens came to the city this morning, visited the police headquarters at an early hour, and went thence to Geist's undertaking-rooms, on Monroe avenue, where the body has been lying since Friday afternoon. Mr. Clemens brought with him a piece of the dress worn by his sister on the day of her departure, and at once pronounced the skirt hanging against the wall in the undertaker's rooms as his sister's property. The face, although greatly swollen and discolored, was immediately recognized by the brother and his companions, and a comparison of the features with a photograph convinced them beyond any doubt that the body lying before them was that of Anna Clemens. An examination of the hair served to corroborate this belief, and an inspection of the teeth, which were filled with gold, made the assurance doubly sure. Mr. Clemens identified the circular tound upon the Rouge River bridge as one given to his sister by her mother on the day she left home, and he also identified the garters, from the fact that his sister wore odd instead of matched ones. For four years past Clemens said his sister had been receiving the marked attentions of Thomas Merritt, a young business man of Bay City, of the ready-made clothing firm of G. D. Edwards & Co., and they were engaged to be married. Anna was between 26 and 27 years of age. When she left home she was in excellent spirits, and appeared to be in perfect health. She said that her visit to Norris would not be of long duration.

The dead giri was considered chaste and modest, and she was never mixed up.in any scandal or sensation. The theory is that, having stooped to folly, and being upon the eve

Some Very Bad Cases Discovered Yesterday.

eral Rush to Be Vaccinated-Slight Mortality.

The Health Department opened up yestery morning with a rush of persons seeking ceination. They came from every division the city, and were of all ages and condins, and at an early hour the scene was one squalling babies, anxious fathers, dejected a sympathetic mothers, and industry in blic officials which nothing but such ergencies ever brings out. They all onted to be vaccinated, and were in a hurry out it, and no such picture has been wit-sed for years thereabouts. It showed that a people are pretty generally alarmed over few cases of small-pox which have ap-red. One of the troubles in this connec

A FALSE IDEA cone forth on the question of vaccination, idea that the Department is bound to mate everybody, and is anxious to do it as a precautionary measure against the spread of the disease; whereas the facts are that every person vaccinated by the Department is vaccinated as a matter of charity. There exceptions of course, but these exceptions confined to an infected neighborhood where everybody is vaccinated without regard to ability to pay. Very few who apply, owever, are refused, that is, it the supply of ecine "points" is sufficient, but the rush as so great yesterday that many had to be irned away and sent to their respective hysicians, because the demand for "points"

THE FIRST NEW CASE ease reported during the day was om No. 134 South Green street, and the recame by mail. It was from Dr. Thomas Clark, and the patient was a Mr. Carter. he Doctor certified to having visited the ase at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and nt type. The Health Department s very much surprised that the mail ould have been used to report it in this day telephones, and was inclined to censure Dr. Clark, for the ease should have been remises thoroughly fumigated. As soon s the report was received, however, Dr. Garett was posted to the place, and found t to be all that had been represented, and hat, notwithstancing the apparent negli-tence in reporting it, the inmates of the couse had not been greatly exposed. The satient was in an upper room, and another chysician had partially vaccinated the mem-ers of the family, and done something in he way of fumigating, but the Department ook charge of the house, revaccinated and erumigated, and during the afternoon the attent was taken to the Small-Pox Hospital, t was not thought necessary, for some reais not thought necessary, for some rea-er another, to post a warning card, and formality was dispensed with, but a d was placed in the vicinity to prevent has entering the house, and the inmates forbid leaving the premises for the

Halsted street. The case was re-Halsted street. The case riteman of the Department by a gentleman leaded to see him the evening because to say that who had called to see him the evening before, and it is scarcely necessary to say that
he was greatly frightened. He did not know
whether it was a genuine case or not, but
was very anxious to have the question settled
one way or another, and when it was
settled his fright was increased. The
patient was removed to the Small-Pox
Hospital during the day, and afterward the
source of his infection was traced to No. 89
South Halsted street, where he had worked
about two weeks ago. The premises were
fumigated thoroughly and the inmates vacclinated, but again the posting of the warning
card was dispensed with. When Dr. De
Wolf, however, heard of the card being
omitted, he countermanded the order and wolf, however, heard of the card being omitted, he countermanded the order and caused one to be posted, and gave orders that in all cases hereafter one be posted and kept up until ordered down. He also ordered the closing of the upper part of the building for a time, but does not think that all the precautions that can be taken will prevent one or more further cases from that locality, the fact being that the patient was very much exposed, and had been sick for some time.

Another case was reported from the corner of Halsted and Lake streets, where a patient was found a few days ago. An examination showed that the alarm came of a child being sick from the effects of vaccination, and that there was no real trouble. The premises were found, however, in a fifthy condition, and on general principles the alleys and yards were ordered cleaned, and disinfectants are to be used freely. It would be very natural, Dr. De Wolf thinks, to have one or more new cases from that neighborhood in a few days, but as yet there are no signs of it. ANOTHER CASE

was reported from the vicinity of No. 348% State street, but it proved to be a false alarm, or at least the authorities were satisfied that it was. The supposed case was a little girl who was examined some days ago, who was suffering from the effects of vaccination. Her face was broken out, and she had some fever, but the other symptoms were absent. The report came from a workman who had been sent to the house, but being met at the door by the little one he beat a hasty retreat, and left the work he had been sent to do undone.

and left the work he had been sent to do undone.

Last evening three new cases were reported to have been discovered on Green street, near Monroe, and Drs. De Wolf and Garrett, a corps of funigators, and a TRIBUNE reporter were early upon the scene. It was a close race between the Doctors and the reporter; but the latter was ahead, of course; but no two public officers were ever more prompt, and if the report had not proved to have been false, there would have been some excitement in the vicinity of Madison and Green streets. Dr. Garrett thought, however, that it was barely possible that the report had some foundation, for he is suspecting that there are yet some suppressed cases of the disease in the Green or Halsted street vicinity, but nothing could he done last night in the way of supplementing the investigations already made.

The officers of the Department, or such as were not engaged on the inside, were very busy during the entire day and evening visiting infected houses and vaccinating wherever the slightest danger was anticipated. No further trouble was found at Nos. 89, 91, and 38 Halsted street, where the disease spread from, and

DR. DE WOLF WAS ENTIRELY SATISFIED that Dr. G. K. Dyas, who attended one of the

DR. DE WOLF WAS ENTIRELY SATISFIED that Dr. G. K. Dyas, who attended one of the No. 91 cases, had done his entire duty, and that he had simply made a mistake in diagnosing the case at first, which any physician was liable to do under the circumstances. He intends, however, to have the premises visited twice a day for some days to come, so that if there are any further cases there they will be nipped at once. The lady at No. 94 Green street was reported as getting along nicely, but he was expecting a few more cases at any time from the vicinity of No. 251 West Twentieth street, though there were no signs of the disease as yet. From No. 153 West Indiana street the reports were very favorable, but since the case from there was so pronounced and so exposed, some apprehension was felt for the future. Nothing could be heard from the runaway,—Belle Moore, from Adams street,—who is supposed to be concealed in or around Bowmanville, but the authorities there are on the alert; and, although she is out of the jurisdiction of the Health Department, it will only take a few hours to isolate her after she is definitly located.

At THE SMALL-PON HOSPITAL. DR. DE WOLF WAS ENTIRELY SATISFIED

AT THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL
mothing occurred of any moment during the
day, except the reception of new patients.
Those there, with the exception of Ida
Brown, from West Indiana street, and
Haney, from South Halsted street, were reported as doing well. These two, it is
itought, will die, both being quite low at a
ate hour last evening. If they do die they
will be the first of the forty odd patients who
maye been treated there the past few months,
which is a remarkably good record, considring the virulence of some of the cases.

f the Colorado, Farragut shouled out, he matter, Tancher?"
Thacher, from his guarter-deek—"Torpedoes irectly in front, sir."
Farragut—"Go ahead and — the torpedoes."
Thacher—"Ay, ay, sir." Then turning to his recentive officer, "Captain, — the torpedoes and go ahead." The Colorado was pushed forward at speed, escaped the torpedoes by a miracle, and was soon hotty engaged with the snemy. It was for cool gullantry on this occasion especially that Thacher was appointed Bear Admiral in the navy.

OUR CLARENCE.

His First Wife Is Moved to Great Wrath, and Exposes Some of the Iniquities of Her Spouse.

The slulce-gates were opened again yesterday and a torrent of reproaches, gush, and sentiment, in the shape of more letters in the Davis case, rushed through. Mrs. Charence E. Davis No. 1, née Strong, from whom Davis was divorced in 1871, and who has previously kept quiet while the other wives, real and kept quiet while the other wives, real and alleged, have had their say, consigned abundle of letters a few days ago from her Ver-mont home to the seat of war in this city. The package was received yesterday morning at the Central Station, carefully opened,

mont home to the seat of war in this city. The package was received yesterday morning at the Central Station, carefully opened, and its contents minutely inspected by Superintendent O'Donnell, to whom it was directed. The first letter he found was one directed to himself, which, as it bears out Davis' allegation that Mrs. Davis No. 3 was Mrs. David H. Snell when he married her, and thereby puts Mrs. Davis or Mrs. Snell in a somewhat queer light, is important enough to be given in full. It ran as follows:

Mongrown, Vt., April 8.—Chief of Police, Chicago—Dear Sir. Please find inclosed letters from the first wife of Clarence E. Davis, written to me by Clarence, and his relatives. I should never have taken the trouble of sending them, only on account of his statement to a Chicago reporter. He made the remark that I was without friends. Ask the editor of the paper from which this clipping is taken if he will please publish these letters written by his father and mother; his aunt Sarah—who was his mother's sister; and, above all, his own letters, written at the time of his courtship and marriage with his Canada wife; also, his return to New York, after he had sent her to her friends. His letter to my sister from California: also his letter to my sister from California: also his letter to me on his return home after engaging with a firm in New York as traveling salesman; also the letters he wrote me after our httle boy Percy was born. And please take notice that a letter from the County Clerk, Morrison, Ill., states that Clarence came there March 19, 1870, with a woman whom he claimed to be his wife, who proved to be none the less personage than Mrs. David H. Snell, and whom he since married at Toledo, O, as Mattic Vandeke. I inclose the letter from the Clerk of the Court at Morrison; also a letter from David H. Snell, of Oshkosh; also, from a Mrs. E. D. Fuller, of the same place. You will see from the statement made in these letters that Clarence eloped with Mrs. Snell the month before Percy was born, and supported

D. Tyler, who I refer to as to ability and behavior while I was in his employ for nearly one year. I will also state that in regard to a statement of Mrs. Snell's to a reporter, saying that she pald my board until I obtained a situation at Mr. Tyler's, is also false. She never paid one cent for me in her life. Furthermore, does she think for one moment I would accept one penny at her hands? No, never, tell her: not if I was to starve in the streets. She a married woman, and knowing that Clarence had a wife at the time, she eloped with him and lived with him one year before we were divorced, and then marry him. If your laws do her justice, you will send her to Joliet for a term of years. In her case she is, of the two, more deserving than Clarence is. In the future you will please make correct statements. For, should you not, you may have to prove them, for such is a duty I owe to my child and friends, and shall protect myself in her cause. I have no statement against you only what I can prove in black and white, consequently you cannot blame me. Had you left my name out entirely, I should never have stooped so low as to mix my name up with the affair again, for I consider I have been disgraced sufficient by your past career. I join with you, Clarence, in hoping a just God will deal justly with you!

in the package, all but two, were some characteristically sloppy and ungrammatical effusions from Davis, "in his salad days," to the first of the ladies who have successively borne his name. They are full of hypocritical expressions of affection and an occasionally ardent desire to die and be laidout in a coffin by the lady to whom he was writing. The nature of the trouble which gave rise to these rash expressions of a desire which, unfortunately, never ripened into fruition doesn't very clearly appear. Presumably, however, they refer to a discovery on his wife's part that he was already allied to another. A letter from David H. Snell, dated Oshkosh, Oct. 16, 1871, refers to the clopement of Davis with Mrs. Snell, and contains a promise from the writer to make them "face the music" should they ever cross his path. Asletter from Mrs. E. D. Fuller, of Oshkosh, dated Oct. 15, 1871, states that Davis claimed to be the first husband of Mrs. Snell before he married or eloped with her. THE OTHER LETTERS

stated that he had read the story, which was in the main correct, and which went, he claimed, to prove the truth of the statement he had made. Of his relations to his first wife he said:

"My first marriage I got into out of spite. I first met the first Mrs. Davis at the White River Junction Hotel, in 1800, where she was a table-girl and housemaid. My notice was drawn to her by a number of people making fun of her while she was waiting on the table. I didn't see any reason why they should do this, so I took her part, which led to our becoming acquainted. I took her to several bails and otherwise paid her considerable attention, which caused my friends and relations to talk a great deal against her. I was young then, and this made me mad, and finally I married her just to spite them all. We lived together after we got married, but soon found out that we were not suited for one another. She had an unpleasant way in everything, was overbearing, and in a general way made herself so obnoxious to my-self and my family that it was impossible to live with her. My Uncle George got so disgusted with her that he gave orders that if ever she came to his house again the door was to be shut in her face.

"I done the best I could by her, and all of them for the matter of that. When she left Elkharft, Ind., for the East she had 1,100 pounds of buggage with her, which isn't bad treatment of a woman I never used to get a pleasant word from. Still Idon't harbor any bad feelings against her; no, nor against any of them. I forgive everybody, I do, "There is no fear of Mrs. Shell appearing against me. She knows too well what is waiting for her if she comes my way. She knew well enough that she had a husband living when she married me. Still, I'd have got along well enough with her if No. I hadn't kept turning up and making us uncomfortable. She knows too well what is waiting for her if she comes my way. She knew well enough that she had a husband got it while it lasted, and I guess she isn't going to trouble me any!"

"The letters p

IRON.

O. W. Potter in Favor of the Fall in Prices.

His New Works at South Chicago Are Getting Along.

"What do you think of the outlook for the iron trade this season?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday as he encountered Mr. O. W. Potter, of the North Chicago Rolling-"We are in full operation here and in Mil-

wankee, and everything is running," was the heerful reply. "IRON HAS TAKEN SOMETHING OF A DROF in prices lately. Do the iron men in these parts look with equanimity or otherwise

upon that?" "Speaking for ourselves, we look upon this depreciation in the price of iron as ex-actly what we want. We have always been opposed to such extreme high prices as have prevailed for the last four months. We believed, and still believe, that it was un-healthy, and entirely uncalled for, and, so far as we are concerned, we believe that there will be some further depreciation in prices, and shall be glad to see it."

"On the principle that a man would rather do a good deal at fair prices than little or nothing at prices so high that nobody will That's it. We would rather do a fair

"That's it. We would rather do a fair business as things are now than to see the business drop off."

"To what special cause, if any, is this recent change in prices attributable?"

"Some of the iron men seem to have felt that the consumers of iron had no rights that they were bound to respect; that they could put prices wherever they pleased. But they found that they had reached the limit, and people simply stopped buying. Really, the people who had always been friendly to our interests, and to the system of protection that we have always advocated, we found to be enemies rather than friends; and it wasn't to be wondered at, either. We believe it is the duty of the people here to pay some little attention to the wants and to the rights of the consumers of our products, and in that direction we are glad to see these lower prices. We believe it will be a great deal better for our interests, and for the interests of the workingmen and everybody, if the prices of iron go even lower than they are now, as I believe they will."

"What do you estimate will be the EXTENT OF THIS FURTHEE REDUCTION?"

"I think we will find that pig metal, the better greates of finished tranged Hees.

"I think we will find that pig metal, the better grades of finished iron, and Bessemer metal will go down to from \$30 to \$33 per ton, and bar-iron to from two and three-quarters to three cents a pound, while steel rails will go down to not far from \$60 a ton. The prices of ore have got to change materially from what they now are, and they certainly ought to. I think the prices that the producers of Lake Superior ore have put on their product this year have been simply infamous. There is no other word for it. And I don't believe it will be possible for them—that is, the consumers of the ore—to pay the prices they have agreed to pay to the Lake Superior men. Some of these Lake Superior people will be obliged to make concessions to the very men that have bought their ore."

"It is there no margin at those prices?"

will be obliged to make concessions to the very men that have bought their ore."

"Is there no margin at those prices?"

"It isn't possible now, at the prices which furnace men agreed to pay for Lake Superior ores, to make pig metal at the prices they will have to make it in order to meet the lower prices that are sure to prevail for finished products of both iron and steel. These lower prices certainly meet our approval. THE TRIBUNE's ideas on this subject are precisely in accordance with our own. This era of extreme high prices in iron has been entirely unealled for and unnecessary, and has been of more injury to the iron business than any other one thing that the iron men could have done. At the meeting in Pittsburg—the one before this last meeting—we insisted, through our representative, on a reduction on the eard rate of bar iron to three and a half cents a pound. But the advocates of reduction were voted down nearly three to one. All we regret is that at the last meeting, when they reduced the card to 3.20, they didn't reduce it to three cents, where it ought to have gone. We believe in these changes,—believe that they will put the busichanges,—believe that they will put the business on a basis of stability. But these extreme fluctuations are a great injury to us, to the consumers, and to the workingmen. When prices jump, after an era of low prices, the men ask extremes in order to make up for the low wages they received in the depressed times. Then comes the other extreme, necessitating a reduction of wages, and they become dissatisfied, and there's a world of trouble. What we are auxious for, and what we know the workingmen are anxious for, is a basis for the price of iron that will give stability to the business, a reasonable margin of profit to the manufacturer and good pay and steady employment to the workingmen. That is what they need, and all they ask. The manufacturers have been blamed, and for the most part unjustly, for this last inflation. A great deal of it has been due to speculation, but a great many of the manufacturers have not only had no hand in it, but have been powerless to stop it. They knew these speculators were getting them into trouble, and the result shows that they were right."

"How are you progressing with Your New MILLS AT SOUTH CHICAGO?"

shows that they were right."

"How are you progressing with
Your New Mills At South Chicago?"

"We have about 350 men at work, the foundations are well along, and we have contracts let for nearly \$1,000,000 worth of materials and machinery. We have every reason to expect that a part of the works will be in operation by the 1st of January, and that by the 1st of July, 1881, the entire works will be in operation. We expect by that time to make at least 3,000 tons of steel rails, a week at South Chicago, and we believe we can make them at such prices that none of our Western people will need to go to Europe for their steel rails."

"Are you furnishing rails now as fast as they are wanted for the increased railroad construction?"

"We are crowding our works pretty strong now, because in the very hot weather it is difficult to keep them in full operation. The men cannot endure the extreme heat. As it is now, we are ahead of all bur orders, and everything indicates that we shall have a good, fair year's business. And, as I have said before, the lower prices certainly meet our approval."

PITTSBURG.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 12.—The iron trade seems to be moving along satisfactorily since the reduction of the card-rate. Some of the

manufacturers report an increase of orders, while all appear to have enough on hand to while all appear to have enough on hand to keep them running on full time. Two or three mills are shutdown on account of local trouble with their workmen. Puddlers say they will insist on the "hot dollar" at the usual time. This may lead to a lockout. Next Saturday the iron interest of Pittsburg and adjacent territory will make the annual tariff demonstration to influence legislation in Congress. When it is known that many of those who will take part in the turnout have, during the present season, worked large quantities of English iron to the injury of those dealing in American, their consistency may be properly estimated. They preach tariff to consumers of their products, but are free-traders when it comes to buying.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.
YANKTON, D. T., April 12.—Memorial services were held at the Congregational Church yesterday in honor of our dead Gov. William A. Howard, who died at Washington Saturday, and is to be buried to-morrow at Detroit. The Governor's vacant pew was draped in mourning. The several city pastors participated. The Rev. Joseph Ward delivered the address. All the officials and ex-officials here, including the ex-Governors of Dakota, attended in a body. Further services will be suspended. A committee was appointed to attend the funeral, but could not reach Detroit in time.

Modifying the Color of Flowers.

M. Saccardo, of Padua, has made public the results of his experiments on modifying the color of flowers. By mingling iron filings with the soil in which hortensias are planted, these flowers assume a blue color. As regards flowers already eat, by dipping pinks in a solution of aniline or cosine, the pistils and the petuls will gradually turn into a brilliant blue, if the flowers are white; into violet, if red; into green, if yellow. Camellias and chrysanthemums undergo the same modification. If a bull of the laster be dipped into a solution of cosine and after-

RAILROADS.

A New Southern Combination-Chicago & Pacific Ex-Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tvibuna.

OMAHA, Neb., April 12.—In the cases of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Judge McCreary has ordered that the injunctension.

Fink on Sacks-The Wabash Will Not Put on a Fast Tiain.

to the order of March 1, 1880, the following words: "But nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the said Union Facific Hallway Company from instituting legal proceedings to cancel and set aside the contracts set out in complainants bill, and as thus amended the said injunction shall remain in force until otherwise ordered. The said defendants have leave to file cross-bills herein."

State Western Associated Press.

OMAHA, Neb., April 12.—The numerous injunction suits instituted in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Missouri by the Western Union Telegraph and the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies, to recover their lines seized by order of Jay Gould on railroads under his control in those States, were all before Judge McCrary, of the United States Circuit Court (late Secretary of War), at St. Louis last week. The injunction procured by the Western Union Company, protecting its wires from interference on the line and bridges of the Union Pacific Road, was sustained by Judge McCrary. The great contest, was in the suit by the Atlantic. & Pacific Telegraph Company against the Union Pacific Hailway Company and the American Union Telegraph Company and the American Union Telegraph Company and the American Union Telegraph Company. This suit occupied three days, and was argued by distinguished counsel on both sides, and the whole question of the right of the Railroad Companies to take possession, summarily, of the wires of a telegraph company without the intervention of courts of justice was presented. The different injunction cases, in the States named, were therefore ordered to abide the result of the findings of the Court upon this question. To-day Judge McCrary filed his opinion in the case in the United States Cierk's office here, which sery full. The Judge first reviews the acts incorporating the railroad, and then sets out the tensing of the court and the suit of the Railroad Company in cutting the wires. He then considers the validity of the contracts, and, after reviewing the authorities clied b NEW SOUTHERN COMBINATION. It was stated in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday that Mr. W. H. Osborn, President, and James C. Clark, General Manager, of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad (New Or-leans branch of the Illinois Central), had arrived in this city from a tour of inspection over their road. It now transpires that this tour of inspection had more than ordinary significance, and may eventually prove of great moment to this city, as well as to Cin-cinnati. Before the Louisville & Nashville scooped in the principal Southern roads, all the business that went over the Nashville & Chattanooga Road from Nashville to New Orleans passed over the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad. Under the present condition of things, the latter road cannot have the latter to the condition of things. business from Nashville to New Orleans, the management of the Louisville & Nashville carrying all of it via Montgomery. In order not to be despoiled of this business, the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad proposes to make common cause with the Cincinnati Southern, the former to build a line from Jackson, Tenn., to Nashville and the latter from Knoxville to Nashville. Such a line would enable the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad to maintain the business enjoyed heretofore, and make this line as well as the Cincinnati Southern entirely independent of the Louisville & Nashville combination. The officers of the above roads are still engaged in considering the project, and the prospects are that the extensions will be made. If it is done it will be a serious blow for the Louisville & Nashville and both Chicago and Cincinnati will have good reason to rejoice. usiness from Nashville to New Orleans, the

WILL NOT SHORTEN ITS TIME. For some days past the railroads here have een agitated over the report that the Waash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company intended to put on fast trains between Omaha and New York, that would beat the time made at present by the roads running via Chicago about six hours. It was predicted that when this matter came up at the Time-Table Convention to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city to-morrow there would be a hot time, as the Chicago were greatly opposed to a change in One of the Iowa roads, it is stated. would not be able to shorten its time enough to meet the reduction the Wabash was said to make, because its engines had not the required speed, and in order to keep even with ts rivals this line would have to resort to a reduction in rates. It now turns out, how-ever, that the Chicago roads were needlesly ever, that the Chicago roads were needlesly exercised over the matter. THE TRIBUNE is authorized to state, on the authority of General-Manager Gault, of the St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific, that his road has no expectation of shortening the present time, and that there would be no controversy regarding that matter in the Convention. Consequently there need be no expectation of a lively time, as there are no other serious complications to be considered.

The little difficulty between the three Iowa pool lines regarding the action of the Burling-

pool lines regarding the action of the Burlington in putting on special Sunday trains to Missouri River points, via Creston, is not believed to be of great moment, and can probably be settled without much trouble. The Burlington claims that its action in this mater does not violate the agreement by which a train to Omaha is to run alternately every survive over one of the three lines only to strain to Omana is to run alternately every sunday over one of the three lines only, as the Creston trains make no connection for Omana. Should the other roads continue to oppose the arrangement the Burlington will probably discontinue these trains rather than have any trouble, as thus far they have been run at a loss, and were only put on to accom-modate the public.

THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC. The application of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company for the discharge of the Receiver, the road having been redeemed by was to have come up for argument before Judge Blodgett yesterday morning, did not come to a hearing, owing to the absence of Mr. Lamed, who represents the opposition. Mr. Lamed is engaged in some other case, and as soon as he gets through the matter will be disposed of.

It has now been definitly decided to extend

Company against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the American Union Telegraph Company to modify the temporary injunction recently issued by Judge Tuley. Affidavits were filed by Charles A. Tinker, General Superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, by C. H. Hudson, the Superintendent of the Trans-Ohio Division, and by A. Craig, Division Operator of the same line. They were to the affect that the Railroad Company built and owned exclusively the telegraph lines from Chicago Junction, O., to Chicago, called the "railroad wires," and used them for its own use, though they ran through the complainant's main battery in this city. That the complainant operated another line called the "commercial" line from Tiffin, O., to Chicago, and was not allowed to use the "railroad wires. It was charged that the Railroad Company could not safely be at the mercy of the complainant, and ought to be allowed to use the railroad wires by itself and through its own main battery, as these wires were used in running the trains, and any accident or disconnection might throw the whole time-table out.

Complainants' counsel suggested that the Railroad Company had been guilty of a breach of the spirit of the injunction in disconnecting the wires just the other side of the Indiana State line, so as to make the injuntion practically useless.

The Judge said if that was so he would not hear any motion to modify the injunction until that matter was disposed of first.

The motion was then adjourned to Thursday to enable complainants to get some affidavits from New York in support of their charge. the road to Lanark. There was a little contest between Lanark and Freeport, but the former place carried off the victory on account of it being the most available for mak-ing the connection with the Western Union Branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul. The engineers who have been surveying the extension returned yesterday, and there is nothing in the way now of the commencement of work on the new line except the removal of the Receiver. The extension from Byron to Lanark will be thirty miles in length, and as there are no serious engineering difficulties to be overcome, it is expected to have it completed in about two months from the time of its commencement.

It is understood the Milwaukee & St. Paul is trying to get control of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Raiiroad, and it is secures it the Chicago & Pacific will be extended northwest from Lanark to Galena, where it will connect with the former line. This would give the Milwaukee & St. Paul a direct line from Chicago to La Crosse, and would give it a direct Chicago outlet for both its Prairie du Chien and St. Paul Divisions. Thus all the lines of the Milwaukee & St. Paul would be turned direct to Chicago, and make this point the terminus of all the lines of this great corporation. of this great corporation.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF. Mr. R. C. Meldrum, the efficient General Western Freight Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, returned yesterday from Florida, where he had been sojourning during the last two months to re-store his shattered health. The trip has done store his shattered health. The trip has done him much good, and he says he has not felt as well for many years as at present. On his arrival at his office yesterday he was agreeably surprised with a magnificent pillow of rare flowers completely covering his desk. It was placed there by his assistants and clerks as a token of their esteem and regard for their chief. It is of elegant workmanship. There are the letters "Welco me Home" in red carnations on a background of white carnations, with a border of callas, white lilies, and tearoses, very tastefully arranged. Mr. Meldrum was greatly moved by this show of love and esteem on the part of his subordinates.

FINK'S LATEST.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the fol-

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular regarding empty sacks to be returned to the West:
Attention of all roads is called to Sec. 58, page 73, of the proceedings of the Joint Executive Committee at its meeting in New York March 24 and 25, 1880. The section is as follows:

"A resolution by the Eastern lines at Chicago asking that empty sacks returned from the seaboard be charged at regular rates was read, and it was declared the sense of the Committee that such property must not be carried free, and the Chairman was instructed to issue a circular to that effect."

In a hecordance with the above, all lines are hereby requested to dissontinue the practice of returning empty sacks free, and to report any violation of this rule promptly to the Commissioner's office.

ADVANCE IN WAGES. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
SHELBYVILLE, Ind., April 12.—An official announcement to-day stated that the wages of all employes of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, Railway, controlled by the Pennsylvania Central, would be raised to what they were prior to 1877.

APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—T. F. Oakes, General Superintendent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf and Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroads, has been appointed and accepted the position of Vice-President and General Manager of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, which embraces transportation on the Pacific Coast north of

San Francisco, except the Northern Pacific Railway. Mr. Oakes was for many years connected with the Kansas Pacific Railway as Clerk and General Manager, and is one of the shrewdest and best known railroad men in the West. His headquarters are to be Portland, Ore.

K. C., B. & S. F. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—The Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fé Railroad Com-pany has, through its President, completed arrangements with the New England & Western Investment Company, of New York, for means with which to extend its road immediately to Wichita, in the Arkansas Valley, and for a further Kansas City to Ottawa, and from Wichita to Santa Fé. At the annual meeting of the stockholders last week, a Board of Directors was elected, a majority of whom reside in New York, and will meet in that city of the 26th inst., when the details of the extension will be fully arranged.

CEDAR FALLS & MINNESOTA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 12.—The following

gentlemen were elected Directors of the Ce-dar Falls & Minnesota Railroad to-day for two years: Alexander Taylor, Jr., H. W. two years: Alexander Taylor, Jr., H. BLACK HILLS ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 12.—Track-laying the Black Hills Branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul has reached James River, and will rest there ten days for the bridge. There is no move to grade beyond.

ITEMS. The Grand Trunk offices at the corner of Clark and Washington streets have been beautifully papered and frescoed, and now present a very handsome appearance. The officers and clerks have donned new suits, to have their personal appearance correspondence with the offices. Mr. Edwin F. Wyman, for some years

Mr. Edwin F. Wyman, for some years para clerk in the general freight office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, has bee promoted to the position of private secretar to General-Manager Marvin Hughitt, in place of Mr. J. T. Clark, who resigned a short time ago to accept the position of agent of the Company at Council Bluffs.

Company at Council Bluffs.

The laborers who left the Milwaukee St. Paul freight-house, at the corner of Deplaines and Carroll streets, about ten day ago, on being refused an advance in wage claim that they are being pursued by it Company. They say that they left quietly without threats or intimidation, and the there was practically no strike. Neverth less, they allege, the Company has enrolle their names on a black-list, which has bee furnished the other freight-houses, and that they are cut off from all work.

they are cut off from all work.

A neat little story is told about the way it which Mr. Jay Gould makes use of the few social opportunities he enjoys. Being in vited to a private dinner upon his recent return from the West, he declared in a post prandial effusion to the dozen or so of gentlemen present that he had made more them present that he had made more money than he could possibly find use for and that the great object of his life hence forth would be to improve the great consolidated concerns which he now controls, and to place them on the basis of solid dividend paying securities. He suggested, indirectly that Union Pacific would be the first to benefit by the new consolidated arrangements Upon hearing this an old gentleman present went next morning to his broker and bought 1,000 shares of the stock at \$3\$ and a fraction. He had to sell it out a few days later at \$8\$.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OLYMPIC. To say that Frank I. Frayne's new play "Mardo the Hunter," is a sensational drama can convey but a feeble idea of its true inwardness. A mere description of its inci-dents couldn't do it justice; therefore, we would commend those who want something unique in the way of playwriting to see "Mardo the Hunter." To be appreciated it nust be seen, and after having seen it the mannered man if, stumbling upon the au-thor, he didn't slay him. Who the author is we do not know: he has hidden his identity in the obscurity from which his play should never have emerged. Mardo reminds never have emerged. Mardo reminds us of those old weatherbeaten salts who used to figure in the English nautical drama away back during the French wars, and who, with native British valor, used to knock a whole row of those nasty foreigners over with a chew of tobacco. The only difference is that Mardo is a free-born American of the trapper breed, and, in place of the tobacco, he uses his bowie-knife and revolver. In the first two acts we find him in his Western wilds, eating everybody who offends him and a young huntress, of whom he is enamored. Leonora is her name. She eventually turns out to be a Russian Countess who had been kidnapped by the villain of the plece,

and a young huntress, of whom he is enamored. Leonora is her name. She eventually turns out to be a Russian Countess who had been kidnapped by the villain of the piece, who is also deeply in love with her. Marquis la Rook was his original title, but when the piece opens he has drifted from his original aristocratic position, and become a stagerobber, or something of that sort. We gather this from his declaration of love to the young lady, when he says: "Ah ha! I would plunder and ravish the entire West for you, and lay all the gold of California at your feet." Incidentally it may be stated that she scorned his offer, and, with flashing eye and an emphatic wave of her back hair, replied, "No, sirrah; the consciousness of goodness, truth and purity, and virtue and nobleness are the proudest gifts of a woman." [Applause.] In the third act we are transported from the prairie to the Winter Palace of St. Petersburg. In the meantime the entire dramatis persons have emigrated, and are living within the palace. We looked in valu for the grand staircase and the prismatic fountain described in the bills. But let that pass. We were consoled by a sight of the Czar of Russia himself and his illustrious son, the Grand Duke Alexis, a young man with a profusion of blonde hair and a rather seedy coat. The young huntress is also present, she having been restored to her friends and her relations through the aforesaid Mardo. She loves the Grand Duke, but the Czar, discovering this, promptly acquaints her with the fact that she has loved above her station. Mardo, who has obtained a situation as gamekeeper in the vicinity, is thereupon lugged in. The Czar insists upon him marrying the ex-huntress against her will, whereupon Mardo, his Western impulses being fully aroused, threatens to "lick" the whole court, and the scene ends with a rush of four supers upon the pair, and they are conveyed to Siberia, where the villain of the piece, who has about as many lives as a cat, has become Governor. Frank Frayne, who, of course, is the Mardo,

M'VICKER'S,

A brief engagement was last night begun by E. A. Sothern at McVicker's, where he appeared as the immortal Dundreary. The audience was a large one, and they seemed to find infinit amusement in the creation which long ago became familiar to every playgoer. We are glad to see that Sothern's company is by no means what we generally find forming the tail of a dramatic comet. It is composed of excellent stuff, and we are enabled to see the old drama of "Our American Cousin" with every part adequately represented. the old drama of "Our American Cousin" with every part adequately represented. Sothern in the rôle has certainly lost none of his attractiveness. Dundreary is the same typification of man run to manners, the gentleman without ceasing to show signs of idiocy, his good breeding is as apparent, and his stupidity is as comical, he is as perplexed as ever he is the prince of stage fops, the man in whom the proprieties of life have eaten up the logical faculty, and left a being so genteel that he couldn't even figure out who his own mother was. The Asa Trenchard, the representative man not yet developed into a gentleman, was well rendered by Mr. Edward Lamb; Miss Julia Stewart charmingly enacted the rôle of Mary Meredith; Mr. P. Compton was a capital Buddicomb; Mr. E. Dee gave satisfaction as Harry Version, Mr. Harry Harwood was the Sir Edward, Missida Lowis the Florence, Mr. W.

HAVERLY'S. The Kiralfys could not have etter time than the present for ment they are now filling at been seen in the city, the play light in this sort of thing were and they have flocked to see "I every night of its pres ness, we fancy, has even astonished astute Kiralfys. The second and last not the engagement was begun last nicht change in the variety features

CHICAGO SINGERS IN MILWAULT The Plymouth Congregational choir of this city, assisted by Mme. P. Rice, the planist, will give a concert waukee on Thursday, the 15th, and concerned are from Chicago we appropriate the concerned are concerned at the concerned are concerned are concerned at the concerned are concerned are concern

Miss Jessie Bartlett.
PART II.
6. Third Ballade, A flat.
Mrs. Eugenie de Roode Ries.
7. "1 Fear No Foe"
Mr. Jules G. Lumbard.
8. Welsh Ballad.
9. "Eolian Mursura" 9. "Eclian Murmurs"

Mrs. Eugenie Rice.
10. "The Sea Hath Its Pearis"

Miss Owens, Miss Bartiett, Messra.

Lumbard.

HOOLEY'S. There is every indication that he Theatre will present during the continue that the he same overcrowded appearan when the management were con the orchestra under the stage several rows of extra seats for modation of those who insisted Robson and Crane. We will be sorry the engagement terminates, not so ma account of the absence of the comedia owing to the fact that the orchestra we escape from the hiding-place. On the carry out Steele Mackaye's idea wouly indicated at his Madison Square for the put his entire orchestra on the and then the audience would entirely the agony of Daly and his two drums son and Crane's play has undoubtedly an immense popularity, notwithstand defects. These defects, we are gind are becoming less obvious, and the inviscil of the two comedians will no do tirely obliterate them in the course of This will be the last week of the engagement.

DRAMATIC NOTES. The New York Park Theatre will be m "Hearts of Oak" continues to "The Skeleton Hand" was present night at the West Side Academy of Manual full house.

A new comedy by Mr. Charles Willa, "Cobwebs," is in active preparation at a don Vaudeville. Manager Hooley has concluded "The Two Orphans" during the engagement of Miss Kate Claxton. The New York Tribune says it is that Mr. Wallack wishes to engage M come over and act at his theatre, as Floyd has gone in pursuit of the

Mr. Booth was seen at Booth's 'York, last night as Hamlet, and late he will appear as Shulock and Petra gagement has thus far been ver Miss Neilson will come forward at E 26th in "Cymbeline."

"The Way We Live," Daly's produced on Saturday night at theatre, proves to be an adaption o "Wohlthaetige Frauen." The kindly of it and say it was received erable favor, though with no entitle the produced of the same of t

put a fortune into his hands.

Mr. Gilbert's dramatic satire, "The Land," the production of which at the Land," the production of which at the Lourt Theatre a few years ago caused on able excitement, has given rise to an able excitement of the part of have published the play in their column.

Mr. Mackaye's play of "Hazel Kiria" duced on the opening night of his them Madison Square, Feb. 4, has now encest the third month of its career, and larger houses than ever. It seems prothat it will last till the end of the exthat Mr. Mackaye's purposed revival of and Faces" will be postponed till the an

and Faces" will be postponed till the at The success of "All the Rage" in England circuit has even astonished clous manager, J. M. Hill. The busines "Joshus Whiteomb" company over a ground has been duplicated; indeed, is larity of the piece has been so great the tract has been signed for its reproducts. 14th of June at the Boston Theairs, gagement will last two weeks.

SPORTING NEWS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12,-Mis Cook, of Mountain View, Santa Clara Cook, of Mountain View, Sants Clasty, well known throughout the Pacias as an equestrienne, publishes a challe ride a twenty-mile race with any lady United States for \$1,000, \$2,000, or side, carrying equal weights, and can horses at pleasure. Other details to be ally arranged. Miss Cook will be ill backed by her California friends in the of the acceptance of the challenge.

Lexington, Ky., April 12.—The sam hibition of stallions took place to-day seventy thoroughbreds and trotter shown. They represented an aggregate of \$1,000,000, and attracted a large survisitors.

The spring meeting of the Kentucky clated Racing Club is announced to May \$5, and continue six days, with races for each day.

PEDESTRIANISM.
BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—Daniel of has engaged the rink in this city for a pose of giving a six-days' contest, hours each day, for the largest money ever given in an affair of this kind. The starts April 25; entrance fee \$23, to be to O'Leary, at the Mansion House, by Davies, the Chicago sporting man, in He states that he met Dobler years New York, and is very confident that is the best man in the world, as, had been for John's bad leg, he would have \$50 miles, and Scarcely shows any man his late walk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 12—13 completed his walk hast alght at 11. score of \$65 miles. He has been much bled with vertigo during the walk, whe counts for the low score.

DOWN IN A COAL MINE. DOWN IN A COAL MINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tree

DECATUR, Ill., April 12.—Active or

at the Decatur coal-shaft, which is
depth of 110 feet, began this morning
the management of Frank Frons,
coin, who has obligated himself to
under \$20,000 to find coal at a depi
least 600 feet. No work has been don
shaft since last fall. Manufacture
public-spirited citizens generally
hopeful, and wish Mr. Frorer succes
important tindertaking.

DEATHS AT THE INSANE ASYLU Special Dispatch to The Chicago The Eligin, Ill., April 12.—Mrs. W. Genoa, Ill., died at the Insane Asylumorning. The remains were sent to mer hoine,

John Bremaman, aged 40 years, of Ill., died on Sunday evening at the Asylum.

BOUL The Opinions

But Gen. Sm

reporter yesterday of the law-firm Judah, and one South Side who South Side who washing Michigan a "I do not think," that the opinion opont of law. I unthe Park Commiss of act of the State that I know of no rea of the State may nuse of the State may nuse of the public city organization in abundon the use to been dedicated, be confers upon it au no reason why it Supreme Court, he how a case of the leago Hallroad der an act of the Geould allow that raber of tracks him their cars over them, and of the street with the original of a street as list. Fittsburg & Fortanounts to the afor any order, and so ver I have no doubt the Legislature tog teular streets of the had not a certain they were inden with have no doubt that

missioners any s vard. It won the Park Comi the Park Commismake reasonable in regard to the use the Park Commismo the Park Commismo the Park Commismo the Courts as opportingness in reasonable that they may improve it, exclude with trees, and residewalk, I really ion of Gen. Smithave had from a power of the elfy a stoners has been rather think that upon the powers of and independent.

avenue a few year Drexel boulevard, a ment of the South P mo lawyers, so far as vised the South P first tioned their powers o inside or outside the Componentors said that the question one who had exam knew must arise: A officially for an opinit to give one. It was: would be impossible Court would be impossible could lose nothing be any, by what had direct come upon the parties the assessment of the iment was demanded.

said that se far as opinion it coincided withose he had express come to consult him ordinance was before If there had been any the passage of the or vetged it, but only on the south Side, and tien was involved he and so let it become a ture. He did not popinion, but he doubt ity of the act.

101. JOSEPH the attorney of the took a different view held that the act was hald, had been led it Kreigh casa. There it lity could not affect that decision the Park had cause it can do affacts stinuion. The Legisla cause it can do affacts stinuion. The Legisla cause it can do affact stinuion. The Legisla cause it can do affact stinuion. The Legisla cause it can do affact structes of the people streets. The same bot to grant to the city the street, and directed a trolled (after the passine Council consentit the Park Boards. If the people in the passed, the Countransfer, because it is would not have had the control to anothe vested itself of any of ies as agent. But they a principal, taking sertain powers and gifther was no doubt to hour find the same streets surrendered a power any other streets.

THE KIRE
To the Estion of TO
CHICAGO, April
Reached by Gen. Smith
before the West Chica
era at their last meetic
an unexpected one.
His argument is base
City of Chicago. Hav
Mr. Kreigh in the cou
Supreme Court, I thin
upon which it was pre
ments which induced it
did.
For Mr. To the Court of the Court of

For Mr. Kreigh, it was to de to the translation of translation of the iden such street; the ach improvements an such improvements and had passed from it to had passed from the city, it was for the cit

could not have selected at the present for the engage ow filling at Haverly's. It is sectacular entertainment has e city, the playgoers who de tof thing were hungry for it ocked to see "Enchantment' its presentation "Trust of the presentation of its presentation. The business of the second and last ween ent was begun last night. A variety features has begun

GERS IN MILWAUKE th Congregational Church y, assisted by Mme. Eugenle t, will give a concert in Mi-reday, the 15th, and as all rom Chicago we append the

Knorr and Jules G. Lan

HOOLEY'S.

ry indication that Hooley esent during the coming west owded appearance it did last rement were compelled to pu We will be sorry

ork Fifth Avenue Then

Tribune says it is whispere wishes to engage Mr. Irving of at his theatre, and that is in pursuit of the renown

reached town yesterday mon-a small army of policements on the regiment of men was schemes, plays, and bonance ring the private office of the sterday morning, all easer to to his hands.

the play in their columns.

s play of "Hazel Kirke," propering night of his theater, the play of its career, and it draws an ever. It seems probable are till the end of the season, and the postponed till the autumn.

"All the Rage" in the New J. M. Hill. The business of the mb" company over the same did not the season, and the postponed till the autumn.

"All the Rage" in the New J. M. Hill. The business of the mb" company over the same did not the postponed to the postponed to the postponed for its reproduction on the the Boston Theatre. The seast two weeks. TING NEWS.

isco, April 12,-Miss

tain View, Santa Clara Courthroughout the Pacific coarme, publishes a challengs to nile race with any lady in the for \$1,000, \$2,000, or \$3,000 are. Other details to be muta. Miss Cook will be liberally california friends in the even ce of the challenge. Ky., April 12.—The annual elions took place to day. About ughbreds and trotters were presented an aggregate mind attracted a large number of ceting of the Kentucky Associations of the Kentucky Associations of the Kentucky Association of the Kentucky Assoc

DESTRIANISM.
Y., April 12.—Daniel O'Leary
e rink in this city for the pur
a six-days' contest, twin
, for the largest money prise
n affair of this kind. The macentrance fee \$25, to be made
the Mansion House, Buffala
cago sporting man, is here
he met Dobler yesterday in
is very confident that Dohle
in in the world, as, had it no
bad leg, he would have four
scarcely shows any traces at
seco, Cal., April 12—Westin
walk hast night at 11. with
iles. He has been much trace
of during the walk, which as
low score.

IN A COAL MINE.

atch to The Chicago Tribinal.

"April 12.—Active operate
coal-shaft, which is sunk
et, began this morning, un
int of Frank Frorer, of
colligated himself to the
to find coal at a depth of
No work has been done
at fall. Manufacturers
citizens generally are
rish Mr. Frorer success in
ertaking.

T THE INSANE ASYLUM. April 12.—Mrs. White, at the Insane Asylum remains were sent to her nan, aged 40 years, of Mounday evening at the Inc.

The Opinions of the Lawyers Do Not Agree,

ROULEVARDS.

But Gen. Smith Is Decidedly in the Minority. Hearly All Holding that the Boulevard Act of 1879 Is All Right,

what do you think of Gen. George W.
mith's opinion on the powers and duties of
the West Park Board with regard to sideraiks and tree-planting?" asked a TRIBUNE
eperter yesterday of
HE. CHARLES HITCHCOCK,

what do you think of Gen. George W.
Smill's oghion on the powers and duties of
the West Park Board with regard to sidewalls and receplanting?" asked a Transfer
reporter yesterday of
se. citablas of the service of the law-firm of Hitcheock, Dupee do
juda side who was most inistrumental in
South Hitcheock, Dupee do
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south Hitcheock, Dupee do
juda side who was most inistrumental in
south Hitcheock of the service of
the Side the central Assembly of
the Park Commissioners are acting under
the public streets. It is true that a
cit of the general Assembly of
the street which a street may have
sent action that substitution and the service of the Street
have not active the service of the Street
that was consistent
with the original declared, in the wellknown case of the Pritsburg, Fort Wayne &
Chiesto Bairoad vs. Moses, that, acting under an act of the General Assembly, the city
could slow that allways to lay down a number of meaks and use them for runber of meaks and us

the Park Commissioners would have he power to make what inight be regarded by the Courts as oppressive or unreasonable ordinance in regard to the use of the street. But that they may take possession of a street, improve it, exclude traffic from it, plant it with trees, and regulate the width of the sidewalk, really have no doubt. The optimion of Gen. Smith is the first intimation I have had from any source that the legal power of the city and of the Park Commissioners has been called in question, and I rather think that he grounds his opinion upon the powers of the city under its charter and independent of the general act of 1879, although he does refer to that, and evidently to some extent had it in his mind."

"What do you think of his opinion that it is doubtful whether

ould be made under the act?"
"Whether an assessment could be made must the act I have had, no occasion to conder, and have no opinion in regard to it, though I see no reson why it may not be ade and enforced."

made and enforced."

"Has any question ever arisen as to the legality of the section of the South Park Commissioners in turning over Kankakee avenue and other streets near the South Park for bunievare purposes?"

"There are streets in the city and several public highways in the Town of Hyde Park that have already been taken possession of by the South Park Commissioners, and have been improved, notably what was once Kankakea avenue, from Dauglas; place, or Thirty fifth street, south to Thirty-ninth street, and whose extension now constitutes the Grand ose extension now constitutes the Grand alevard. What was known as Drexel

whose extension how constitutes the Grand boulevard. What was known as Drexel avenue a few years ago is now known as Drexel boulevard, and is under the management of the South Park Commissioners, and no lawyers, so far as I know, who have advised the South Park Beard, have ever questioned their powers over these streets, either inside or outside the city."

CORPORATION-COUNSEL ADAMS

said that the question was one which every one who had examined the Legislative act knew must arise. As he had not been asked officially for an opinion, he was not inclined to give one. It was a question upon which it would be impossible to tell how the Supreme Court would decide. In any event the city could lose nothing by its acts. The loss, if any, by what had already been done would come upon the park boards and owners of property finning the proposed bomlevard. He knew of parties who intended to fight the assessment of the improvement when payment was demanded.

MAYOR HAMRISON

said that so far as Mr. Smith went in his opinion it coincided with his own views and those he had expressed to parties who had come to consult him at about the time the ordinance was before him for his signature. If there had been any strong protest against the passage of the ordinance he would have yetoed it, but only one protest came in from

ordinance was before him for his signature. If there had been any strong protest against the passage of the ordinance he would have vetoed it, but only one protest came in from the south Side, and as a purely legal question was involved he did not like to veto it, and so let it become a law without his signature. He did not prelend to give a legal opinion, but he doubted very much the legality of the act.

10t. JOSEPH T. BONFIELD, the strong of the South Park Board, took a different view from Mr. Smith, he aid, had been led to his decision by the kright case. There the Court held that the city could not allemate the streets, as it held than in trust for the public. At the time of that decision the Park act of 1879 had not been passed. Since then the Legislature had conferred on the Council the power it then lacked. The Legislature could do this, because it can do alfacts not denied by the Constitution. The Legislature by the General Incorporation act of 1872 made the city the streets. The same body which had authority to grant to the eity this control, later, in 1879, chose to change the trusteeship of certain street, and directed that they should be controlled (after the passage of an ordinance by the Park Boards. If the act of 1879 had not been passed, the Council control to the transfer) by the Park Boards. If the act of 1879 was an act would not have had the power to transfer by the Park Boards. If the act of 1879 was an act would not have had the power to transfer by the park Boards. But the act of 1879 was an act was agent. But the act of 1879 was an act by a principal, taking away from one agent, and the same powers and giving them to another. There was no doubt but that the South Park band had the same power now over the streng any other streets in its park district.

THE KREIGH CASE. THE KREIGH CASE.

To the Entire of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The conclusion masked by Gen. Smith in his opinion read before the West Chicago Park Commissioners at their last meeting is, to say the least, an anexpected one.

His attenuent is based upon Kreigh vs. The City of Chicago. Having tried that case for its Kreigh in the court below, and in the separate Court, I think I know the theory upon which it was presented, and the arguments which induced the Court to decide as it did.

For Mr. Kreigh, it was said that the city, under the Park act of 1873 (Sec. 38, Chap. 18, Revised Statutes 1874), having, by ordinance, given over the control of West Washington street from the railroad to Central Park to the Park Commissioners, could not thereafter carry on proceedings to open and widen such street; that the power to make each improvements and to control the street had peaced from it to the Park Commissioners, and hence they were the only ones who could act in the premises.

For the city, it was contended that the act of 1873 did not authorize the Park Board to content title to any of the public streets of Cherge; that they could only establish their sulevards or pleasure-ways over such lands they acquired title to by purchase or contentation; that since the city held title to in streets in trust for the benefit of all the

inhabitants of the State, it could not dispose of that right except by express authority which express authority was not to be found in the act of 1873.

The Supreme Court took the latter view it held that there was not an explicit power given by the Legislature in the general act which would sustain the position that the right of the city to open and widen West Washington street between the termin named had been cut off by the ordinance transferring the control of the street to the Park Commissioners. It referred to the other cases cited by Gen. Smith. Then come these words: "It devolves upon those who assert the paying the control of the street to the law." Thus recognizing what no one will intelligently deny, and what was not denied in the argument of this case, that the Legislature has the power to take a public street from the city and give it to the Park Commissioners.

CROP-NOTES.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WATAGA, KHOX Co., April 12.—Winter wheat not as good as last year. Freezing, thawing, and open winter has killed a good deal. Spring wheat all sown and in good shape. None for shipping. Oats all sold. Corn all sold.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHBURN, Woodford Co., April 12.—Wheat and eats all sown. Farmers beginning to plow for corn. Fruit prospects good. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
POCAHONTAS, Bond Co., April 12.—Wheat

Pocahontas, Bond Co., April 12.—Wheat prospects equal to 1879. Farmers Bolding back corn. Apple prospects good. Peaches in full bloom. Too early to judge fairly of the prospects for small fruits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Canton, Fulton Co., April 12.—Spring seeding about done. No wheat for shipment. Two-thirds of the corn yet in farmers eribs. Fruit prospects of all kinds good. Acreage of winter wheat double last year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

XENIA, Clay Co., April 12.—Winter wheat looking finely. Acreage double any previous crop. Flax will be sown freely.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Decares, M., April 12.—The winter wheat crop in Macon County was never more promising than at this season of the year. The recent snows and rain have preserved it from threatened danger, and the farmers are jubilant over the line prospects. Nearly two-thirds of the plowable land in the county is in wheat this year, and the yield will be simply enormous.

OHIO. Special Dispatch to The Obleago Tribuns. CANTON, Stark Co., April 12.—Wheat in better condition than last season, but not looking as well as ten days ago, being in-jured by cold, dry winds and freezing

looking as well as ten days ago, being injured by cold, dry winds and freezing weather.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Delta, Fulton Co., April 12.—Winter wheat, with few exceptions, looking well. Late rains have greatly benefited it. Expect as good a crop as in 1879. Very few oats sown yet. Not over 10 per cent of old crop of wheat on hand. Freit prospects good. Have had, however, during the past week very cold nights. What effect this will have on fruit cannot tell yet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Zanespield, Logan Co., April 12.—There is considerable apprehension that the new parasitic worm that attacked many of the fields last fall will make its appearance this spring, as they wintered in the forks of the stools when winter approached. But little of the Hessian fly in Central Ohio, but the widespread ravages of this new enemy to winter wheat is mistaken by many for the Hessian fly. There is something remarkable in the appearance of this new parasitic insect. They come from no one knows where, and how no one can tell, and so also in course of thme they disappear as unaccountably. This is the best fruit county in Central Ohio. At present very fine prospect for fruit of all kinds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dow City, Crawford Co., April 12.—
Spring wheat all sown. Acreage increased 20 per cent. Very little wheat left for shipment. No cats on hand. Acreage of flax five times as great at '79. Three-fourths of the corn marketed. Farmers holding remainder of the erop for a rise.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CEDAR FAILS, Blackhawk Co., April 12.—
Ground wet and heavy. Some wheatsown. Forty per cent less will be put in than last season. Very little wheat left for shipment. Average of eats will be increased 50 per cent over last year.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OZAKK, Christian Co., April 12.—Wheat is beeming. Never saw so good a prospect.

OZARK, Christian Co., April 12.—Wheat is booming. Never saw so good a prospect. I have not seen a really bad-looking field of wheat this spring. Acreage increased 20 per cent. Old wheat about sold. Fruit O. K. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribane.

JEFFERSON CITY, Cole Co., April 12.—Winter wheat looking better than last spring. Acreage 20 per cent more than last spring. Acreage 20 per cent more than last year. Three-fourths of the corn marketed. Prospects for all kinds of fruit splendid. Look for a large crop of peaches.

NEBRASKA Special Dispatch to The Chicago Telbuna. BEATRICE, Gage Co., April 12.—No in-

BEATRICE, Gage Co., April 12.—No increase in acreage of spring wheat. Our mills will grind all the surplus wheat. Corn mostly sold. Shall slep ten car-loads of cattle from this point every week.

Special Departs to The Cheego Tribuna.

FALLS CITY, Bichardson Co., April 12.—Spring wheat all sown. Acreage increased 33% per cent. No spring wheat to ship from here this spring. Fully half the corn crop of 1879 in hands of farmers yet.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

VALLEY CITY, Barnes Co., April 12.—
Ground about ready for seed. Acreage will be increased 100 per cent over 1879. I estimate that there will be about 25 000 acres mate that there will be about 25,000 acres sown in this county this spring. Weather still cold and season late, but any time this month will be early enough for good crops.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Rochestrer, Minn., April 12.—Seeding began in good earnest this morning. But very little was done before, only on sandy soil and slopes facing the south. Ground is in fine order for sowing. More wheat will go in than last season. Winter wheat, which was generally supposed damaged by the extreme cold and open winter, is coming out all right, though backward. The weather has been very line for the last five days.

FROSTED FRUIT.
CIRCINATI, O., April 12.—Fruit throughout Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky has been considerably injured by the frost of the last three nights. In some of the largest Kentucky peach-orehards large fires were kept hurning each cold night.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWCASTLE, Henry Co., April 12.—
Winter wheat looking nearly as well as last year. Acreage much larger. Four-fifths of the corn marketed. Fruit prospects good.

MILWAUKEE APPOINTMENTS. Mr. W. W. Walkins, a gentlemen said to be works a quarter of a million of dollars. The with a quarter of a million of dollars. The ambuncement is surprising, as Mr. Watkins has long been known only as a retired capitalist. He has an excellent War record, and stands high socially and commercially. He is a straight Republican. Dr. O. W. Wight, Independent, is to be retained as Health-Officer and F. S. Flodgett as Commissioner of Public Works. Lippert, who was removed by the present Democratic Mayor, will be reinstated as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

A PUTRID REMINISCENCE.
To the Enter of The Chicago Tribuna.
Chicago, April 12.—For three weeks there has been a big dead dog in the alley between Larrabee and Howe streets, just off Centre.
About a week ago this putrefying carcass was moved out into Centre street, and a big tom-cat thrown top of it. As neighbors we all rejoiced at the progress, and looked for the removal of the huisance. The question now is, about how many cats and dogs must be heaped in one pile before those whose business it is to abate nuisances will take the scent?

THE ORDER JUSTIFIED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Triburha.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTHL, CHICAGO, April 12.—I see in your paper of to-day a summary of my letter to Gen. S. D. Atkins, and also the comment of the "Stalwart" of Springfield, Ill. Gen. Grant's order referred to was the order of a good soldier and competent General, fully justified by the conditions of the time. It was obeyed, as it should have been and no criticism of its propriety has ever been made by me.

S. A. Hurlbut. The Kind of Man Pinley Is.

The Eind of Man Pinley Is.

Guita in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Finley is a big fellow, six feet two or three inches high, with a mid and insoftensive countenance, and great credulity and openness of condidence. He may be considered the successor of Peliton, but the sequel shows that he was equally incontinent. Finley came on the oxpet more particularly after the Presidential dispute was thrown into Congress and the Electoral Commission. He is one of the two or three men whom Maj. Banks, one of your former editors, said a year ago: "Those fellows deinded Tilden into believing that they had discovered the Jenks letter and other highly important evidence in Louisiana, and put him in the mood to cite Sam Randall and Potter, and have the Electoral settlement reinvestigated." Maj. Banks addes: "These fellows have rained Filden as our next Presidential candidate. If he had slipped out of the country and taken his loss with silent philosopy nothing in the work could have prevented his being our candidate again."

Add Finley to Donnelly and you get a combination of the Hartegain and the Pantaloon. Donnelly belongs to the same school as Rearphy and Kailoch, of California, without any of their sincerity. His principal weapon is derminentian, which he supports by sudacious lovention, and scruples at nothing to befoul an opponent or a competitor. He cannot be said ever to injure any body except on the outside.

Weighting an Elephant Without Seales.

Weighing an Elephant without Scales.

An Indian writer relates an interesting aneodote concerning Snijee, the father of the first reling Prints of the Mahrattas of Hindostias, who lived at about the beginning of the seventeenth century. On one occusion a certain high official made a yow that he would distribute to the poor the weight of his own elephant in silver money; but the great difficulty that affirst presented itself was the mode of ascertaining what this weight really was; and all the learned and clever men of the Court seem to have endeavored in vain to construct a machine of sufficient power to weigh the elephant. At length, it is said that Saujee came forward and suggested a plan, which was simple, and yet ingenious in the nighest degree. He caused the unwieldly animal to be conducted along a stage, specially made for the purpose, by the water side, into a figt-bottomed boat; and then, having marked on the boat the highest degree. He caused the unwieldly animal to be conducted along a stage, specially made for the purpose, by the water side, into a figt-bottomed boat; and then, having marked on the boat the highest degree. He caused the unwieldly animal to be conducted along a stage, specially made for the purpose, by the water side, into a figt-bottomed boat; and then, having marked on the boat the highest degree of the lephant had weighed it down, the latter was taken out, and stones substituted in sufficient quantity to hold the boat to the same line. The stones were then taken to the same line. The stones were then taken to the same line. The stones were then taken to the same line. The stones were then taken to the sease, and thus, to the materment of the Court, was ascertained the true weight of the clephant.

Victoria and George IV.

Queen Victoria's delike to George IV, has been shown very delidedly in many practical ways, both at Windsor Castle one of the most spendid and luxurious residences in the world, and Buckingham Palace, in these respects, is not far behind. On the walls of one of th

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERnous petrops throughout the city, we have estabhisbed Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
designated below, where actuarlisements will be
taken for the same price as charged at the Main
office, and will be received intil 8 o'clock p. m. during
the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturchys:

J. & R. SIMBLE HOUSE HOUSE OF BRANCH STATE
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Table 51. WEST DIVISION.
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Tit. 60NN10F85EN, Druggisk 28 Blue Island-ev.,
corner of Twelth-st., i. 4. C. HERRICK, Jaweler, Newsdesier, and Fancy
Goods, 79 LAKS-St., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 61 West Madison-st., corner
Position.

Panima.

NORTH DIVISION.

LOUIS W. H. NEER, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Dopot, 45 East Divisionst, between LaSailer and Wels.

L. BUILLINGHAM & CO., Druggista, 46 North Clark St., corner Division. PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—C. W. SHOUK, PAINTER FORmerly of checkshalt, send address to L. H. Millink, Ballamore, to penser further correspondence.

PERSONAL—M: I WAS VERY SICK THAT SUNday. Please witto, About 30 Rilwaukee-av.

STORAGE.

PIDELITY STORAGE CO., NOS. 73, 73, AND SI EAST
Van Buren-sic sensibilisted 1850: pormanent and
reliables; for furniture and merchandise. Advances.

STORAGE — OUR. SPLENDID WARRHOUSE.
WILL large slavador, is always open for the storage
of furniture and other property; custoes reasonable;
call and see us. The Chicago Storage Company, 30 to
30 East Randolphest, near Fifth-av.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.;
cheapest and best in City. Advances at low rates.

J. C. & G. FARISTALES. Were Milesco-sk.

J. G. & G. PARRY, 181 West dispress of low rates.

HISCELLANKOUS.

A DYEKTISERS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co. S. Newspaper Advertising Bureau, B. Sprans-s., N. Y. Send lor circular.

WANTED-THE AGENCY OF A NO. 1 FIRE-transpare company; Office idented in the country paper of the city. Address G.S. Tribune office.

WANTED-THE SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. Dongies before the Legislature Ray S. Isi, visit give in lieu of the loan of it my statustic of Dongies.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CITY BEAL BETATE. poure with lot, Miliabeth-st., near Indiann. \$1.00. in) Fourth-av, with two-story liones. for the with 10-room cottage, Oak-av, near cennes.

§ 10ts, Kenwood-av., coffer Forry-eighth-st., 190
blocks from Kenwood Depth Mills.

Bloss, West, Huron seed, 190
Bath, West, Huron seed, 190
Bath, West, Huron seed, 190
Bath, West, Corner Thirty seventh-se.

J. N. & F. W. BARKEN, 122 Le Salid-st.

TOR SALE - IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY
on casy terms, well, located. Apply to J. N. & F.
W. BARKER, IN Le Salid-st.

FOR SALE - VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE
North Division - Lots fronting on North Haistedst., between Univision and North-av.; siso on Northav., between Hawthorne and Cybourn-avs., wooden
block passement, sewer, water, and gas; also joins
fronting Weed, Blackhawk, and Ross-st. JOHN A
YALE, 183 La Salid-st. Room 5.

FOR SALE - INDIANA-AV. - STONE FRONT
house, 4 rooms deep, with jot. 5-113 feet, Very attractive place. \$15,550, MATSON HILL, 7 Washington-st.

tractive place. \$15.000. MATSON HILL, If Washington-st.

FOR SALE-DOCK PHOPERTY ON THE NORTH Branch and North-franch Canada between Chicago and North-ar. Chicago Land Company, Room 5, 31 Charlest.

FOR SALE-HVER PROPERTY FOR DOCK OR manufacturing purposes—0.0 feet on North Branch, near Division-at, in two process, a bargain, JURN A. YALE, his las Salide-at, Room 6.

For SALE-HVER PROPERTY FOR DOCK OR Manufacturing purposes—0.0 feet on North Branch, near Division-at, in two process, a bargain, JURN A. YALE, his las Salide-at, Room 6.

For SALE-TWO FRAME From AND RESIDENCE buildings, with wide loss, residing for over two control of the control o cent. HENRY WALLER, H. w Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—TNDIANA AV —HOGSE WITH LOT
EXTR feet case from, dimins room on parior floor,
E.Su. MATSON Hilds, Weshington-st.

POR SALE—74 WARREN-AV, S-9760N PRAME
Phouse, with locatetts. Price, tiddle H. POTWIN,
ES Washington-st. Room 4.

POR SALE—82 MONROS-ST., CORNER HONGHED,
2-story and busement brick, with all modern conveniences: lot Sixtis. A barmain. H. POTWIN, 129
Washington-st. Room 4.

Poft SALE—82 MONROS-ST., STONE-PRONT;
Thining-room and kitchen on parior floor; complete
in overy detail. H. POTWIN, 125 Washington-st.,
Room 44. in over detail. H. PUWIS, ID Washington-st., Room 4.

POR SALE—IS WESTERN-AV., STONE-PRONT; Dree rooms deep: year desirable at the price. H. POTWIN, 12 Washington-st., Room 4.

POR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 256: WAbsale-st, near Twenty-laint-st, 8 stories and insement, very desirable, 15 rooms, all modern improvements, adopting my own residence; assytems, E. B. MYERS, Law-Book Seller, Ill and 15 Minuroe-st.

POR SALE—THE BRST FINISHED HOUSE ON the Soulf Side, in absolutely perfect order, E., off. MATSON HILL, 5 Washington-st.

GO. MATSON HILL. 57 WASHIGHOUTS.

FOR SALE—DECIDED RABGAIN—NEAT COTtage 21 Western-av. 5 rooms, nice order, lot 28x
125, only \$1,500; \$450 down. H. C. MOREY. 38 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—FIRSTclass storre-front, Washington-st., cast of Union
Park on a socnes, for \$1,000; possession at once. H. C.
MOREY. 38 Clark-st.

POR SALE—ON SOUTH CLARK-ST., 604 FRET,
class, On Head of the control of the FOR SALE-19 ACRES ABOUT 2 MILES FROM City limits, on South Side, at a great burgain; if agree, Sec. 24. 37, 14 at a reduced price, B. L. HONORE, 178 Descrote st.

destrettle residences: BABCOCK Bitos, owners, 25 Grove-s.

For SALE - ON WASHINGTON-ST., WEST OF California-av., 100 feets, if wild frumediately can be bought at a longatal. J. H. K. BELLIR, 160 Clark-ab.

FOR SALE-41.00 CREAT BARUAIN-STRAME house, 5 rooms, and spod-let suitable for one or we families; with rent for 58 a mont; one-balf block from Orden-av. cars: first-class neighborhood. Terms, cash and three years. Apply at 30 West Madison-R.

FOR SALE-COMPORTABLE MORES BUILT OF brick, with lake water and motion improvements, for site at Summerded; of british the version of the first courts; prices at an exception 3 de significant places at a summer and a summer and a summer and a summer and at lowest mapped prices. R. Girkfish, FOR SALE-AT THE VILLAGE OF AUSTIN I settles west of city limits, all latte-in, loss ground and lots, nousine with ferice attacked in size are ground in [6, 25, 45, 40, or E) tracked one block of Is across within the rods of depot, will only be sold in large lots and first-class imagive under Inquire of II. W. or a competior. In the outside.

Jure anybody except on the outside.

Weighting an Elephant without Seales.

FOR SALE EVANSTON AND SOUTH EVANSFOR SALE EVANSTON AND SOUTH EVANS-POR SALE-EVANSTON ASSESSMENT OF THE MOST AC-

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-BY JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., NO. 68 locations on South Side. We have many inquiries from customers not surfied with our present list, for vertice from 8.000 to \$1.200. Owners are invited to call and leave descriptions.

WWANTED-FROM PIRST HANDS FOR SPOT cash a fot on Mietifran-ax, south of Twenty-second-st. (with or without cliefly from bousey, at a baryain. State price and long-time direct.) WANTED-TO BUY, ACRESTRICATE OF THE WAShington Heights, Houses, and lots North and West Side, from Sign 16 shift. G. 2s. Tribune.

WANTED-TO LEASE OR BUY ON TIME, 50 foot lot, south of Thigg-first-st, and cast of State, Give full particulars. H, 2s William-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING. CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WISHING TO a sell esst-off citching, carpets, and bedding will get an offer made by E. HERISCHELL, 5S State-st. I will pay 25 per cent funer timen any other desior in the city. Remember the number, 5S State-st.

A GOOD PRICE WILL SE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GELDER'S, I'll State-st., Orders by mait promptly attended to. Established Sci.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, Carpets, etc. Ladies attended by Mrs. J. Gelder. Address J. GRLDER, 3S State-st. TO BENT-HOUSES.

South Side.

To RENT-SEE AND 284 FRAGHIB-AV., 2-STORY and unserment stone-froms. If rooms each. Its South Park-av., 2-story and basement brown stone from the from the foom. It includes the first of the first stone in the food of the f TO RENT-2116 (NEW NUMBER) INDIANA-AV.,
In complete repair, papered and painted throughout, all modern improvements, metuding range, gas incurres, furnace, etc., possession April 20. Bent \$1,800. G. S. Will-LiAMS, III's Prairie-av.

HERMY-STORY OF STORY ROLLS BY STORY ROLLS BY BUYD. ROMN, IN MARK TWENTYI third-st., brown stone-front, is roomes all modern improvements, first-case. Apply to E. B. MYRKS, Law Bookseller, Eff and ES Monrot-et.

TO RENT—630 MCHIGAN-AV., 2-STORY AND basement stone-front, 373.

568 Mchigan-av., 2-story and basement brick, with gas fixtures, farmer, awnings, etc., 531.

568 Mchigan-av., 2-story and basement brick, with gas fixtures, farmer, awnings, etc., 531.

568 Mchigan-av., 2-story and basement brick, with gas fixtures, farmer, awnings, etc., 532.

568 Mchigan-av., 2-story and basement brick, with gas fixtures, farmer, and basement brick, 530.

858 Mchigan-av., 2-story and basement, 540.

858 Thirty-second-st., 12:29 2-250ry bouse; will be put in door repair, 5-foot ict, etc.

10 BENT—128 INDIANA-AV., NEAH TWENTY-aixth-st.; water, gas, and bath, 5 rooms, barn. T. B. BUYD. Room?, II.; Madisoh-st.

TO BENT—129 INDIANA-AV., NEAH TWENTY
11 Also a first foor and basement, £31. near University. D. HENRY SHELLUN, 12: Fifth-av. Also a first floor and basement, Ed. near University. D. HENRY SHELLON. IZ FITCH-AY.

TO RENT-LOWER HALF OF 3-SYORY HOUSE I on South Side, to a parry without children who will board at a reasonable piece a family of four persons. Reference required. Address G. M. Trioune.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE: WILL be put in good order; No. 566 Watesan-av. Inquire at No. 566, or new No. 182 Montgan-av.

TO HENT-SE GROVELAND PARK-AY. NEAR TRICT-BRISH. Satisfasts. House, at M. A. OSBORN, IS La Saile-st. Room I.

TO RENT-1 HAYE UNE SUPERHOR HOUSE left on Indiana-av. north of Twenty-inink-st. Whoever wants a first-class stone-front, in choice neignborhood, should call of the subscriber, 100 Dearborn-st. at once JOHN CUYERS.

TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, parily furnished. Apply at 1856/ Indiana-av., old Dearbor.

TO RENT-7-ROOM COTTAGE. WITH MODERN Improvements, Ed. 58 Columb Grove-sv., near Twenty-inith-st., J. T. DALE, B Tribune Building.

Twenty-ninth-st. J. T. Dalle, is Tribune Building.

West Side.

To RENT-116 OAKLEV-AV. AND 92 MONROD18t., stene-fromta deinig-room and thoben on parlor floor, ras-fitteres, furnaco, ric.; streets paved.
H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-at., Room 64
H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-at., Room 64
TO RENT-TSREEK F-STORY AND RASHERSY:
T stone-from thouses, 45, 63, and 65 Adms-st., two
is-story stone-front bouses, 35 and 26 Ashinad-av.
J. A. RENG, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1. S-STORY AND BASHmarble mantels; near business in the block corner of
Willard-place and Randiolph; bas not and cod water,
marble mantels; near business senter and street cars.
L. R. ROHLASON, Room 65 Ashinad from.
L. H. ROHLASON, ROOM 85 ASHINGT HOPE.

TO RENT-90 HARRISON-9T., CONTAGE OF
Two recens, good order, case block from thelen-st.;
also convenient to washington and basis.

TO RENT-97 HARRISON-9T., COTTAGE OF
Two recens, good order, case block from thelen-st.;
also convenient to washington and Haisted-sts.

DWIRT, corner to washington and Haisted-sts.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY NINE-ROOM BOUSE,

West Side-Configured.

TO RENT-65 WEST MONEOR-ST. CORNER OF Leaves, stopped series, sor by Hubbard-6s, large from file to face will west Monrol-5s, stone-from the sarry, 60. H. J. OSBORN, 18 La Salie-st.

TO RENT A PIMET-CLASS MRICK HOUSE, ALL modern improvements, 35 East Ohio-st., now ready, inquire at 35 Chio-st., 25 East Ohio-st., now ready, inquire at 35 Chio-st., 25 East Ohio-st., 25 Chio-st., 26 East Ohio-st., 26 East Ohio-TO RENT-AT HE STORY AND HE CHESTORY.

TO RENT-AT HE STORY AND HE PROVIDED HE SALLETO RENT-ATHEE STORY AND BASEMENT
A DUSC, BY DOWN STORY AND BASEMENT
A DU

Room II, 151 Lake-st.

TO HENT-THREE HOUSES IN MONTROSE, 6
I miles from the Court-House, convenient to depot
whis five horses of land each.
Three bries houses to rent on Fatton-st. No. III.
Three bries houses to rent on Fatton-st. No. III.
To and no. between Hobey and Hoyne-st. and Crybourneri improvements, from ist to St.
Poor coverages on North Wood-st. and Crybournplace, near Hotling Mill, chemp.
LAZARUS SILVERIMAN, IV LA SRIE-St.
TO RENT-BY A PRIVATE PAMILY FOR THE
summer, nicely furnished a story besemes brick
house, I rooms deep, with harn. all modern improvements; in good repair. Address G 185, Thouse Omes.

TO RENT IN EVANSTON—DWELLING FOURtreen rooms, bkrn, large lot, corner Charch and
Himman-av, A. B. BISHOP, is sound Jenerson—at.

TO RENT—SOUTH EVANSTON—UESIRABLE
houses pleasantly located, CHASE & ADAMS,
los la Saile—st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY,
attic, and basement brick residence on Madison—
av, at Kenwood Station, east front, lo rooms, three
rooms deep; first view of lake; rent, EX Apply to
PIERCE & WARE, IS LA Saile—st. TO RENT-HOUSES AT ENGLEWOOD; SIS TO SEL TO RENT - HYDE PARK - FIFTY-THIRD-ST.

Tonly two blocks from station, large stone residence, il room, disable in here the station of the stable in roar. G1988 & CALKINS, MILES SHIP ST.

TO RENT AT GLENCOR A TWO STORY AND basement collage, with large lot, at his per month Appy to S. D. WARD, ROOM II, 181 Lake st.

TO RENT IN EVANSTON - HOUSES, FUB-nished and unfurnished, by FRANK MERRELL, dealer in 1921 estuse, office near Evanston depot. South Side.

To RENT-FLATS, COMPLETE FOR HOUSE-keeping, at 25, 201 and 26 Wabarbay. Modern improvements. GEO. B. JOHNSON.

TO RENT-FLATS SUITABLE FOR SMALL FAM-like, scattrally located on South Side. ALFRED W. SANSONE, Round 7, 110 ha Salle-st. West Side:
TO RENT-PLAT OF 5 HO MY AND 5 CLOSETS IN new stone front building W West Madison-st. Rent 417. Apply at W.

TO RENT-PLATS, FURNISHED AND UNFUBnished, in sukers of 3 or 6 rooms, with bath-room, closels etc. 54: West Madison-st.

TO RENT-HOOMS.

TO RENT FOR 10 - 5 NICE HOOMS AT 755 MICHIsmall fausty.

TO RENY-DURNISHED ROUMS, ALL FRONT,
for gentlowen. If Monroe-St., opposite Paimer
House, apply at Room it.

TO RENY-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITS
of front rooms; psyring family; Michigan-sy.
Address 6 33, Tribune affect.

TO PENT-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, Front room with alcove. 2004 Eric-al. TO BENT-SEVEN PLEASANT ROOMS FOR homekeeping from lst May; southeast corner Rober and Indiann-sis. TO REST STORE AND HASRMENT, WITH ASt punit floor, is and is Third-ay,; also front on ex-termion of Description, between Jacapon and Van Buron; power easily available. ALFRED W. SAN-SOME, floor, 7, 10 In Salb-at. POME, floom?, IN In Saile-st.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE STORE (FIVE FLOORS and basement, 20 and 22 Wahash-av., with side entrance to upper floors, which will be realed separately if desired, Early possession can be given.

ALLEED W. SANSOME, Roum?, 10 La Saile-st. TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 8 A PARRIN-M. May I ALFRED W. SANSOME,
ROOM J. IU. Let Salle-M.

TO HENT—SE AND SE WABASH-AVASTORE AND
Busement, Exile. Inquire of GEO, U. NEWBURY,
164 Let Salle-St.

TO RENT—STURE NO. 100 FRANKLINST., MAY I.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, ROOM J. 100 Let Salle-St. A BOART CHEAP THE REDUCT STORE IN I the new steep front building at West Medicon-at. Pruice Place Vindows, best business location on the West Sale. V. S. Bootel, 11 Steep 1

the West Sade. V. S. BOOGS, III State-4.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT SAXE, NO.

129 Frankin-st., from May I. H. POTWIN, 129
Washington-9t., Room 44.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, 26 WEST
Madison-st. Saxik in Thompson's Blook, opposite
Caroon First for the Waster Certify of the West
Sale, sqitches for sny Brat-class business. W.M. M.
THOMPSON, 22 West Madison-9t.
TO RENT-215 STATE-ST., BEST LOCATION IN
F. Chicage for house-furnishing goods. House III
Superjor-at., Story Brick, fround, C. H. BENRS.

TO RENT-25, STORE 58 WEST LAKE-ST.,
Froms in tear. PEFERSON & BAT, IS Randoph. TO BENT-STORE NO. THE MICHIGAN-AV., close to Twenty-second-w., satishie for a first-class gracery, millinery, or restational, chang to responsible party, inquire of LACAB WELL & CO., No. 57 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-STORE AND HASEMENT, To MON-TOW-St., next to Changia & Gord S. J. 710 feet, well adapted for restaurant; reasonable terms to a destrible tenant. Apply to R. W. HYMAN, JR. & CO., is Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-STORE IS MADISUN-ST., NEAR DEAR-born. Inquire of J. M. ANDREWS, IN Clark-st., in the forengon.

Offices.

TO BENT-OFFICES IN THE BUHLDING SOUTH-east corner of Adams and State-sts. Apply on the premises, Room \$2.

Docks and Yards.

Premises, Room &

Docks and Yards.

TO BENY-DOCE PROPERTY ON THE NORTH

Branch and North Branch Canal, between Calcago-av, and North-av. Chloago Land Company, Room & Steak-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-SPACE OR AN ENTIRE FLOOR WITH power and use of elevator, in building southeast corner of Michigan and La Saile-sts. Heasonable to good parties. U. M. SOFER, 18 Michigan-at, or A. M. CULVER, 118 Monroe-st. TO RENT-FROM MAY 1. THE PREMISES, SEX Ist now occupied by J. S. Cooper as a livery and sale stable, and situated on the corner of Monroe-st. and Michigan-av. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building, 10 Lasalle-st. Building, 110 LaSalle-86.

TO BENT-LOFTS SAYS, GOOD LIGHT AND elevator, seisable for light manufacturing or storage. W. A. 19Wight, 181 Jackson-86.

TO BENT-HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, M. FORT-UNE & CO., SE East Weshington-81. Room 18. TORE & CO., We have Washington-et. Hoosin in To RENT-LARGE AND SMALL. WELL-LIGHT-led rooms for manufacturing: power and elevators. A. B. Bishop, is south Jefferson-et.

TO RENT-MANUFACTURING SHOPS-TWO legg rooms, dox and sixth on Kinzle-st., just east of Resh-st., fire-proof vacilt; up only a few sleps from sidewalk. Power in building. Remt very low. Apply as 150 and 161 Legic St. WANTED-TO RENT-SO HOUSES FOR GOOD toparits from May I. Remis collected and property managed. W.M. H. THOMPSON, 22 West Mestison-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-A GENTLEMAN, WIFE. Und servant maid want a suite of rooms, or safer second Boor, with buth-room, with or without board, will farnist their own rooms. Near Lispool Yark preferred. Address 6 st. Tribane ones.

WANTED-TO RENT-IN HOUSES, W. FLATS; Re stores. Tenants watings. M. FORTUNE & CO., 26 East Washington-4s. Room M.

WANTED - TO RENT-IN SUBURBS, SMALL house, or \$ or 4 rooms, with conveniences for a trooms, with conveniences for a trooms, with conveniences of a transmission of Michigan-av., to the safer of the safer of the safer of Michigan-av., to the safer of the safer of Michigan-av., to the safer of the safer of Michigan-av., to the safer of the safer of the safer of washington-st. Suste terms. Heferences given. Address 6 st., Tribune office.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE BEST CABringes in the market, landaus landaus
lettes. Victorias, phagons, sus our macquated
futes victorias, phagons, sus our macquated
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o.d. is a very survivacionomical. PENNOYER & CU.,
200 to let Westman-viv.

COUPE BOOKAWAY. EXTENSION-TOP CABmany others in perfect order, little work and very
reas-orable prices. PLNOYER & CU., 20 Wannes.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COUPE OR SMALL CLARencet very sharp, on forced sale. Cost st. sal, and
sals will buy it. C. J. Willia, 22 Shatto-s.

CENTLEMAN'S RIG-FIRST-CLASS HIG. HORSE, supouter transport of the control of the control of
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Bookkespers, Clerks, &c.

ANTED A PIRST-Chass SHIPPING CLERK In Projecte process house. State references threat of State process and the good hand, and firmles best of references the good hand, and firmles best of references dress in own handwriting, stating references and ary expected, G S7, Tebune office. WANTED-AN INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE
Office boy who writes a good hand and is reasonably quick at figures. Wares, it per week. Address, in own handwriting, G & Tribune office.

WANTED SEYERAL CARPENDERS AT THE DURING HE TO THE TAYLOR WANTED STREET-CLASS PAINTERS AND CALCIUMNETS. Apply at Micropolitan Hotel, 2 WANTED A SOOD CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH Belper at I S. TOWER & BRO. S. INS South WANTED - GOOD COATMAKERS, STEADS WANTED-TEN CARPENTERS APPLY AT 3 WANTED-6 MATTRESSMAKERS AT 162 AN 153 Michigan-ar. MATTHEWS & SHIKMI WANTED-A GOOD COOK, MAN OR WOMAN

J. Bildedge-ogst.

WANTED-CALCIMINERS TO WORK BY THE
LONGLEY.

LONGLEY. WANTED-A FEW MORE GOOD CARPENTERS to go a short distinct in the country to finish sushing hotel; good waves and good board. Apply to E. Wilstakars. Dr. Randolph-s.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER PRESSIONAL AND CONTROL OF THE SALE OF THE CONTROL OF THE SALE OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE CARPET OF THE

WANTED - LABORERS FOR RAILROAD, fore. ANOREM SO, SO West Lausses.

WANTED - LABORERS FOR RAILROAD, fore. ANOREM SO, SO West Lausses.

WANTED - 20. BALLROAD LABORERS FOR Chicago & Northwestern Road; 19 milers and laborers 10 for Elimons. Statement Road; 19 milers and laborers 10 for Elimons. Statement 10 miles and laborers 10 for Elimons. Statement 10 for Elimons. Statement 10 for Elimons.

J. H. SPERBECK, 71 West Rundolphesic.

Miscella neosis.

WANTED-MEN ON THE ROAD TO TAKE A New line of goods. Good constission paid. Adjustable Chair Company, conser Congress and Franklinett.

WANTED-GENTLEMEN AND LADY CANVASSES of publics, and to other hast-seiting articles, fit of publics, and to other hast-seiting articles, fit of publics, and to other hast-seiting articles, fit of most Jackson at, chicago.

WANTED-TRAVELERS FROM CHICAGO IN HINOUS EQUIDATE, without simples, by addressing BROOKS & CO. ED Canadera-st, New York.

WANTED-TO CONDITIONS OF THE SERVICE OF TAKETS. WANTED A TOUNG MAN OF STEADY HABITS as assistant treasurer, with a variety combine tun now graveling. To observat that can deposit a small amount of money as security, a permanent specified and fair salary with to paid. Address & S. Arthund. Beld, Mass.

WANTED-AGENTS at SAMPLES FIRE. We offer men with small capital the best-paying business in the West. Address, with small or passes, or eath Morrill & Co., Room 2, 27 and 28 North Chark.

WANTED-AGENTS, CARVASSERS AND PERM diers to sell supple line of 400ds now having a rapid sate. Catalogue free. W. W. HISHOP, 281 West Maddon-st.

Madison st.

WANTED AGENTS TO MAKE QUICE SALES
and best profes on our new books, "Golden
Thoughts on Mother, Home, and Hawven," by 20
best anthors, 2,75; 1,99 "Curiosities of the Phile."
1175; Bibles, farm and medical pools. R. C. TREAT,
117 Clack-st. 16 FLDRIDGE COURT PLEASANT ROOMS 690 Michigan AV To fight, with Board he too large connecting unturnished rooms on turn floor. References exchanged. Now No. 1919. West Side.
89 SOUTH SANGAMONST.—TO RENT, MICELY fornished rooms, with board.

Pooks, En Surre du single, with Boahd.

Rooks, En Surre du single, with Boahd.

Will be pleased to receive applications from those who are willing to pay liberally for the best of accommodulations in frast-class location. References.

Address G is, Tribune office. Hotels.

CHARENCE HOUSE, COMMER STATE AND HARO' rison-sis, four blocks south of Fairmer HouseBeard and room, per day, sid, to 62; per week, from
to take also jurnished rooms rented at thout board.

HASTINGS HOUSE, it, is, is, and is gas and
to 8 per week. Transients, sido per day. Dayboard, Hab per week.

HASTINGS HOUSE, it, is, is, and it board, from
to 8 to 8 per week. Transients, sido per day. Dayboard, Hab per week.

HASTINGS HOUSE, it, is, is, and it board,
from a to 8 per week.

BOARD WANTED. POARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, BY A YOUNG bely employed during the day, in a strictly private family. Price must be low. South Side preferred. Best of references. 6 % Tribund office.

BOARD—I WAST TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with poard for envent, with, and bay 2 years old in a desirable loundion on the West Side; will pay \$60 or \$60 per month. Address, with full particulars, D in Tribune office. or 60 per morth. Address, with full particulars, D. St. Fribane office.

DOARD-BY YOUNG MAN: PRIVATE FAMILY preferred; terms moderate. Address 6 st. Tribune office.

BOARD-FUR MAN AND WIFE. ON OH NEAR Ashland-av. in order to have attended at the particulars and price. Address 6 st. Tribune office.

BOARD-AND SINGLE ROOM FOR A MISS OF H years (toking doctored for her eyes; on West Sida, cost of Union Fart. Frivate family preferred. Address 6 st. Tribune office.

BOARD-AND SINGLE ROOM FOR A MISS OF H turns of the family preferred. Address 6 st. Tribune office.

BOARD-A PARTIAL. WITH FIRST-CLASS of turns office.

BOARD-A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A PLEASE uses toose on the West Side. Teynes moderate. References. Address 6 st. Tribane office.

BOARD-AND UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR WIFE and child a years and self when in the city; also room for a young man. Will pay all per week for wife and child and \$5 to to young fina. References as changed. Address c St. Tribane office.

DOARD-IN A PRIVATE PAMILY BY A TOUNG and spide your young man changed. Address & St. Tribune office.

DOANG-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A TOUNG man within six blocks of the Union Depot. Address & St. Tribune office.

DOAND-COUNTRY-FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and three children; only plain, who some living expected; submirbuil towar; give full particulars. Address & St. Tribune Office.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, As the construction of the Recombination of t ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON FURNI-ture, planos etc. (without removal), and other securities. W. N. ALLEY, 12 Deschorn-st., Room 4. A 7 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL essets, Cook County, con lithnois farms within 139 miles. B. L. PEASE, 14 Descrope-st. Iso miles. B. L. PEASIS, Impostruore-st.

Any Amounts to Loan on Furniture and Apisinos without removas. Iso Randoiphe-st. Room to Exercise without removas. In Randoiphe-st. Room to Exercise the Randoiphe-st. Room to Exercise to Exercise the Randoiphe-st. Room to Loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at 30 LIDSMIPS Loan and Builton Office (Iconsed), 50 East Madison-st. Established 1856.

Highest Prince Paid Pon State Savings and Randoinavian Madisonal Bunk certificates. IRA HOLEKS, General Broker, 60 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, 100-36. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WARE-house receipts, and other good collaterals. J. J. UWEN, N LA SAIR-SL, ROUM E. \$30,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT; IN-BARKER, IN LA SAIR-SL. Household Goods. ANOUNCEMENT—THE UNION FURNITURE ACO., 35 and 35 West Madison-st. have now the largest and 350 Member, sets from 31 to 152. Carpets from 35 cents a, yard newards. Faring suits from 55 to 152. A large time of ranges and cuotationers. Also, crockery, silver, and glassware. In fact everything needed for housekeeping. Eelect your goods now to be delivered May 1. and save the advance. Make a small payment and tay the belance monthly.

UNION PURNITURE COMPANT.

Signal distribute of States of States of States of States.

POR SALE-PURNITURE AND CARPETS OF private house. Address 6.4, Tribune office.

CTABLING ANNOUNCEMENT—FURNITURE Compets, stores, erocker, and all household grode on easy payments, at prices lower than the lowest Houses friminged throughout at a day's notice. EMPLIE PARLOR READSTRAD CU., Sci. West Machinelland.

FOR SALE STEAM, HYDRAULIC, AND HAND-power elevators; also one second-hand 8 horse-power elevators; also one second-hand 18 horse-power engine and boiler; one second-hand 18 horse-power engine and boiler; one second-hand 18 horse-power engine; also a lot of sleam heating apparatus, shorting, pulleys, etc. Boody Elevator Works 5 to 21 Linous-st.

TO EXCHANGE those WORTH OF STAPLI The erchandise, all in good order, for one-third cash, behaves farming land. Address Box 177, St. Joseph. Mo.

WANTED-PERALE WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, tron, and also one to do second work in vate family. Apply at 36 Superior at. WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND W ANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS GIMA TO GO
to the country for six or eight months, about
the list of May, to cook and do second work. Before
most required. Address & Tribune office.

WANTED-A COMPETENT, RELIABLE COOK
as Idil Michigan.av., near Sixteenth-si.

WANTED-FOR GENERAL ROUSEWORK IN A
private family, a good cook, washer, and renner.
at 75 West Washington-si.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL, RUSSEwork in a family of five. Apply at left La Saidstep first home Strate of Boglevers.

ULANTED-A GOOD COUR, WOMAN PRE-WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IFON, and one for children. German preferred inquire at No. 513 Michigan-av., sear Twenty-life. WANTED-GIRL TO WASH AND IRON AND LIGHT AND LIGH No. 1001 Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-s. WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WAITER, AN Employment Agonesa Wantsp-Good Grann and a sicia for giving families in one ing-nouses at it. Diskles often, in

SITUATIONS WANTED HALL Briokkeepers, Clerks, Sc.

CITUATION WAN 130 - BY A PARTY TRAY

I harrons, knowledge of dry goods, Luttes exnis bees merchanis. Address , is been correct

CITUATION WANTHO-BY A TORNO

CHOUGHT POSSES IN the Wholester coordinates in omice or more; a worker. Address of the CITUATION WANTED AS CLOTHING SAC man by a competent man. Best dis reference Address G S. Tribano offer. CITUATION WANTED IN BOOT AND Story: business thoroughly uncertaint. Store: business thannaming indestrood. Belt or references. Address G & Telbuta office.

CIPUATION WANTED BY A OANADIAN OFFI. Steman, a practical business-man, as conducting the property of t Tribune office.

Cypti Arton Warten-By A Young Law is a store or office; an a fair penman, with references and andreas G 3, Tribune office.

Cru Arton Warten-By A Young of the man of Byears experience is the wholesafe use result dar goods; would like to connect himse for a first-class bouse in the country. Berevens given. Address D 7, Tribune office. CITCATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG Stitutographic acquisitated with the product and consistent in office of store, a corner, andrew Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED BY A YOUNG AND THE MARKET OF THE MARKET OF THE WORLD AND THE MARKET OF THE WORLD AND THE WORLD A

Othe country. Can give first-class case rate willing and can do any kind of work. Call see State-Ra.

Citt's flow wanted by a group of the configuration of

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN ELEGANT UP-right piano at one-half the using price, call of the Ashland-av. BGANS . ORGANI ORGANI HALLIE DAVIS 4 00.5

COR. SALE—IN A THIMVENG. INTERPRETATION TOWN SALE—IN A THIMVENG. INTERPRETATION TOWN TOWN NOT FOR TWO Chieses, a large of the same factory is well located, a line building, and well factory is well located, a line building, and well factory is well occured, a line building, and well factory is well occured, a line building, and well factory is well occured to the second property of the same factory is self-town to the second property of the same factory of the second property of the same factory of the same factors of th BEST, RUSSELL & CO., B LARGES.

POR SALE—A MANUFACTORY, WITH PULL
line of wood-working and weneser certifier as
chinery, kty savgalit, siz. Workseever five acres, as
are classed in direct line of communication to a
peris of the county. For particulary address JOHJ
M. TODO, 706 Past Washington at, Indianapolts, in
FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE, CHEAP FOR CASE
this week, is Kast Calengo-av.

Polit SALE—DRUG-STORE, CHEAP FOR CASE
this week, is Kast Calengo-av.

Polit SALE—TREE BIGHT TO MANUFACTURE
and cell a most valuable grammerial patent to
all the incritiory store of the Locky Mountains. A
LUCAS, patentee and manufacturer. If Soul FOR SALE - PIRST-CLASS PIXTURES FOR A grocery store, chean at the Archer-av.

A GOOGRICH, APTORNISY AT LAW, IN LEAR-ritines, Business quietty and legality transposed.

A BOYLES, Chicken, Advocation in France State of the Control of th

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAZINES unusic in any quantry. Call at or CHAPLES, corpor Mailton and Dearborn at

SECOND REGIMENT.

STREET-PAVING.

IS THERE A RING?
There was published a Sunday's paper a list of treets made out by the Commissioner of Public Works, they being the mes selected by him for mmediate improvement, the bids to be advertised for within a few

this manner of doing the work—letting all these streets in a lump, instead of piecemeal, or from time to time—is unwise and expensive. While

ESPECIAL NOTICE

OFFICE COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., COURDER-JOURNAL BUILDING, LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10, 1880.—Judge Brown, of the United States Circuit Court, on March 31, made the fol-lowing decisions:

1. That the Commonwealth Distribution Com-nany is local.

1. That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2. That its drawings are not fraudulent.

The Postmaster-General has therefore rescinded his order against the delivery of mails to this Company. Registered letters will be delivered and postal-orders paid as formerly. Orders are sent to R. M. Boardman, Courter-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or 307 and 309 Broadway, N. Y.

N. Y.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street.

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesneys beyond doubt, though but 58 a set

TAKING A LONG VACATION.

meeting of the Board of Officers of the See I Regiment was held yesterday evening a

THE DECITIVE

GENERAL NEWS.

EURY, Paris, France, is at the Palmer.

R. AND MRS. J. H. HAVERLY returned yes y from the East and are at the Sherman. I. S. Bannt, U. S. A., and Eli Perkins, New

osers, the infant son of Michael and Barbars brills, living at No. 30 Fey street, died sud-ily without medical attendarioe at 10 o'clock terday forenoon. The Coroner has been no-

Commissioners, informs Elliott d others interested that "the entire on account of 'Pine-street drive,'

Of nought amputation would prove necessary.
JOHN NOVAK, a Polish boy of 7 years, whose
rents live at No. 410 Eiston avenue, was run
er at Il 135 yesterday forenoon by an ourgoing
seenger train ou the Northwestern Raliroad
the Blackhawk street crossing. He was on
is way home from school at the time. Dr.
nine, who attended him at his home, says the
ull is fractured, and that his injuries will
obably prove fatal.

y prove ratal.

RE O'CONNOR, a hopelesly insane creatibeen in miserable quarters at the Arrever a week, pending a foolish and appropriate contest between the County Physician as to whose duty it was to an insane cases in the police stations. Or lunatic is nearly dead for lack of accurishment, care, and accommodations, tainly cannot last much longer.

C. N. Yaamans, President of the New Haven & orthampton Railroad, New York: P. M. Meyers, loe-President Minnese to Southern Railroad, a Crosse; W. B. Lonsdey, Superintendent Pensula Railroad, Sean aba; D. W. C. Brown, eneral Manager Cincis nati, Sandusky & Clevend Railway, Sandusky; C. A. Swineford, Surintendent Baraboo Railroad, Baraboo, Wis.; d. A. B. Leet, Genecal Traffic Manager Grandinds & Indiana Railroad, Indianapolis, are at Grand Pacific.

THE fifth annual election of officers of the Chicago Drug, Paint & Oil Exchange took place at their rooms, No. 51 Wabash avenue, yesterday, resulting as folk was: President, C. J. Hurbut; Vice-President, P. C. Hanford; Treasurer, William Moseback; ficeretary, F. E. Pettet; Directors, C. H. Cutler, L. A. Langé, M. L. Barrett, R. B. Mitchell, Thom as Lord; Committee on Statistics, L. M. Friedis uder, Henry M. Humphrey, R. H. Haines; Committee on Arbitration, Peter Van Schaack, S. A. frolman, D. B. Shipman.

The funeral of M. rs. M. A. Devine, wife of exald, Devine, took p lace yesterday from her late rasidence, No. 68 North State street. The remains were esconied to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, where a High Mass was solemnized and an eloquent su mon delivered. The services at the Cathedral being over, the large cortôge followed the rem ains to Calvary Cemetery, where they were interred. Mrs. Devine was a lady highly esteems of by a large circle of friends. For the last two years she has been an invalid. But large a husty and and five children.

William Branze 4, 15 years of age, fiving in the

found sleeping under a sidewalk on Clark street.

A ROBSE attached to a wagon, owned by Michael Leese, of No. 27 Mohawk street, and driven by George Leese, 22 years of age, accompanied by his sister. Mary Leese, 18 years of age, an away at 11:30 yesterday morning from the corner of West Chicago avenue and the Northwestern Hailroad, the amimal having taken fright at a pussing locomotive. The horse run to the bridge, and was only prevented from drowning in the river by the bridge-tender, who stopped it just as it reached the railing. Just before reaching the bridge the occupants of the wagon were thrown out violently to the pavement. The young woman was only slightly injured, but her brother was severely, though not dangerously, cut and bruised about the head. He was in consequence insensible for some time, but a physician who attended nim at his home thought he would recover.

seensible for some time, but a physician who steended him at his home thought he would revover.

INQUESTS.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon John Leonard, a laborer, who was run over and dilled while attempting to steal a ride on the Illinois Central Railroad from Kensington Station to the city. A verdict of accidental death, experating the railroad from all blame, was reurned by the jury. An inquest was itse held at the Morgue upon an unmown man found Saturday afternoon the lake at the foot of Thirteenth street. A cerdict of found drowned was returned. For anny reasons this is supposed to be the body of Abraham Laukemann, a Finlander, who was resorted missing Feb. 5 hast by his friend, Mrs. stater, of No. 42 Canal street. Laukemann was itone without relatives in this country, and as insane on religion. He was histernoon without relatives in this country, and as insane on religion. He was histernoon of the docks at the lumber sarket, and it was presumed he had incovered himself. An inquest was also held at he Morgue upon a female infant about 2 weeks lid, found drowned in the lake at the foot of hirty-fifth street. The inquest upon Hanora tyan, alias. "Patay Bolivar," who committed uncluded yesterday, as the physician who atsended her was not to be found.

Last Saturday the jury impaneled in the case of Charles F. Remick, Jr., who was killed been the Coroner's office in the Country Building, and yesterday they concluded their labors. A arge number of witnesses were examined, and he testimony was short-banded for the benefit for the health of programment of any nortance brought out. Everything was, owever, patiently listened to, as Mr. Hemick ad already announced his intention of sunge Company and of prosecuting the driver. already announced his intention of suing Company and of prosecuting the driver. little fellow started to run across the street was not seen by the driver of the car, nor see in turn see the car approaching. In the le of the track the boy appeared to owing to a vehicle passing on the other of the street. At this instant the struck him, and before the driver

adjourned.

THE UNION VETERAN CLUB
held a regular meeting last evening in their rooms in the Grand Pacific Hotel, with Comrade James A. Sexton in the chair. The Club is compelled to vacate its present quarters on the list of May, on account of the expiration of lease. Mr. Potter Palmer wrote to the Club that "While the Palmer House stands, the Chicago Union Veteran Club shall not want for shelter, free of charge; and I shall be most happy to accommodate you with rooms for your assembling whenever you desire them." The offer was accepted with thanks.

The Committee on Lectures reported that Leonard Swett had consented to give a lecture before the Club at a time and place to be decided on hereafter, the lecture to be free and open to the Club and its friends. The Committee of Arrangements on the lecture by Capt. Brownell on Col. Elisworth reported that it would be given Thursday evening at Hershey Hall, and that there would be military music, bugle calls, etc. The profits, if there are any, will be for the benefit of the Club, to be used in celebrating Decoration-Day.

Rudolph B. Scott, a colored mall agent, who was appointed to his place as a Republican, made an application for membership in the Club, but was rejected because be had at times descried his party and voted the Democratic ticket. The Club is Republican in principle and proposes to take its politics straight. The rejection of Scott seemed to rile some of the members, and the balloting for candidates was postponed for two weeks.

Commide Jacobs moved that a committee of two be appointed to assist the Secretary in preparing invitations to all military and other organizations that desired to take part in the celebration of Decoration-Day.

Commence Perce stated that the organization of auxiliary clubs was being perfected in all the wards.

The Club then adjourned for two weeks.

The Club then adjourned for two weeks.

GEN. TORKENCE.

It appears from fuller investigation that the paragraph concerning Gen. Joseph T. Torrence published in yesterday's paper was incorrect in some material points. The negro with whom the General was said to have had the altercation, having been ordered out of the house, started to assault the General, but received a blow between the eyes which knocked him down. The only injury which the General received was the rubbing of the skin off of his knuckles. He himself was not touched by the colored man, who was so ashamed of his defeat that he explained at the drug-store where he went to get plastered that he had gotten his injury by falling on the sidewalk. The trouble originated in a quarrel between the colored man and the servant girl, which was summarily ended by the General's ordering the man to leave.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Health-Officer condemned 3,876 pounds of unwholesome meat last week, and abated 129 misances.

rection will meet at the institution to-morrow at 10 o'clock. THE Mayor says that people must keep off the grass in Union Park, and to this end has ordered the necessary signs put up and posts planted. becomes necessary to station officers there to enforce the orders it will be done.

enforce the orders it will be done.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to H. S. Graham to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 71 Avon place, to cost \$1,800; one to J. Sherriffs to erect a two-story office and dwelling, Lumber street, near Twenty-second, to cost \$1,200; and one to Henry Stephens to erect a one-story cottage, Lincoln street, near Park avenue, to cost \$1,800.

A DETECTIVE has been looking up the second-hand dealers who have been doing a pawn-broker's business, and the Mayor has given instruction that, when they apply for a renewal of their licenses, they be required to take out a pawn-broker's license, etc. The list is quite a long one, and, the difference in the cost of the licenses being \$50, the city has some interest in the result.

The Mayor has about concluded to invest

THE Mayor has about concluded to invest \$250,000 of the surplus money in the Water Fund by taking up a portion of the water bonds falling due July 1. His theory is that, even if it becomes necessary to issue new bonds to erect additional engines at the West Side Pumping-Works, they can be issued to better advantage than the old bonds were, and that if the city could take up all of the outstanding bonds it would make money by the operadon, for while the old bonds are drawing 7 per cent new ones can be issued at 5 per cent and readily sold.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys West.

could take up all of the outstanding bonds it would make money by the operadon, for while the old bonds are drawing 7 per cent and wo ones can be issued at 5 per cent and readily sold.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West, was in session yesterday afternoon, and various street improvements were passed upon was the repeal of the ordinance for improving Noble street, whereupon a delighted resident purchased a box of cigars for the Committee; the improvement of Randolph street from Desplaines to Halsted; the macadamizing of Honoré street; the improvement of Jefferson street; the remonstrance against improving Throop street was placed on file; and the remonstrance against improving West Madison street was concurred in.

CAPT. WILSON, of the Health Department, was put adrift in the lake yesterday morning in charge of a liotilla of scows loaded with rotten fruit, etc., with very indefinit instructions. The only thing he positively knew was that he was to dump the stuff somewhere. Up to 6 o'clock he had not been heard from, and, since he started at 8 o'clock, the supposition was that he had either crossed the lake, or become shipwrecked and fallen a victim to the angry waves. Later, the Captain returned, having been about four miles out in the lake, and, owing to the heavy wind, being unable to dump the load, returned, and will make another trip to-day, taking with him men with shovels to unload the scows.

MARSHAL SWENIE'S 'report-for the current year deals, first, with the circumstances and history of his appointment. The report shows 688 lires in 1879, with a loss of \$672,085, or an average of \$806. From a series of tables and figures, he shows that the cost of fire-protection has been \$2.55 per buildings, or about three mills on the dolar. He recommends direct fire-alarm connection with schools and public buildings. The Marshal further recommends that steps be taken immediately to devise a system of laying telegraph wires underground, and protect them. The object to the ordinance, as generally understood, is

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

JIN STEWART, of the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, is very ill.

STATE'S-ATTORNEY MILLS has sent his brief in the Hayward case to Ottawa.

GUSTAY F. SENF. of Leyden, qualified as Justice of the Peace before the County Clerk.

THE Committee appointed to select a location for the County Poor-House have examined seventeen farms in Thornton, Bloom, Maine, Wheeling, and Leyden, and owners are anxious to

Itkely that it will come up.

THE Committee on Charities will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon, audit a few bills, grant some passes, and probably pass on some requisitions for Poor-House supplies.

HENRY C. FREDERICKS, a Board of Trade man, who has considerable property, is alleged to be insane, and whether he is or not will be determined in the County Court this merning.

TIMOTHY LARKIN, who struck Detective Gallagher on the head with a brick, was yesterday convicted in the Criminal Court of assult with intent to kill, and given five years in the Penitentiary by the jury.

THE Suit of the Chicago & Western Indiana Bailroad va the Michigan Southern, etc., to condemn property along the west side of Clark street south of Twelfth, is on trial in the County Court. The land is worth about \$75,000, and the Western Indiana want to run their tracks on it.

Court. The land is worth about \$75,000, and the Western Indians want to run their tracks on it.

The attorney of the rufflan, John Garrity, did not appear in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, and, as the matter of bail did not come up, State's-Attorney Mills did not make his report as to the responsibility of Leonard Rothgerber and Michael Levi, who had offered themselves as suretice for the thug. Although nothing was said, it was the impression that Rothgerber would not have been accepted. As to Levi, he has withdrawn his name for some reason, so there is no present prospect of Garrity's getting out of jail,—a fortunate thing for the community, as there will be fewer assaults and less likelihood of murders.

The lawyers of Dr. Meyer appeared in the Criminal Court yesterday morning and offered Edward Koch, Jacob Laus, and Ida Meyer, his wife, as sureties. His bail, it will be remembered, was fixed by Judge Smith at \$15,000. Koch swore he was worth \$75,000 over and above his debts, and didn't owe more than \$12,000; Laus that he was worth \$15,000 more than he owed; and Mrs. Meyer that she possessed unincumbered real estate, willed to her by Honry Gelderman, worth \$12,000; I have here insufficient, the lawyers went out to hunt up another, but had not succeeded in finding one up to the time the Court adjourned.

FEDERAL NOTES.

rawn for export yesterday. THE Assistant Treasurer yesterd ay disburson \$4,000 and received \$10,000 in silver.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to \$27,374. Of this amount, \$20,923 was for spirits, \$3,837 for tobacco and cigars, and \$2,381 for beer. JOHN CRAMER, who was indicted by the Grand
Jury in October for receiving excessive pension
fees, was yesterday brought in by United-States
Marshal Oakley, who arrested him in Menominee, Wis. He gave ball, and was released under
bonds of \$1,500.

nee, Wis. He gave bail, and was released under bonds of \$1,500.

W. J. RALPH, of match-bond notoriety, who was turned over by his bondsmen Saturday night, will be transferred to the custody of the United States to-day. He claims that it is a family quarrel, and yesterday was making endeavors to secure his release under bonds signed by still other relatives.

BEAR-ADMIRAL JOHN RODGERS, as Chairman of the Light-House Board, has issued a circular notifying light-keepers that they must keep their lights shining at all seasons when vessels can enter the port or navigate in the vicinity. Keepers at lights on islands will be governed by those on the mainland, and where the situations are such that the keeper cannot remain all winter, he is required to remain until there is actual danger in delay. Buoys which have been removed for the winter must be replaced the moment the ice leaves in the spring.

THE collections for duties yesterday footed up placed the moment the ice leaves in the spring.

THE collections for duties yesterday footed up \$15,347. Pollowing are the dutiable goods received: G. Bullen & Co., 12,070 bushels barley; Julius Bauer & Co., 13 cases musical instruments; Elgin National Watch Company, 1 case watch materials; Chiengo Stamping Company, 23 boxes tin-plate; Field, Leiter & Co., 50 cases dry goods; Carson, Piric, Scott & Co., 18 cases dry goods; Carson, Piric, Scott & Co., 18 cases dry goods; H. A. Kohn & Bro., 8 cases dry goods; F. W. Hayne & Co., 68 boxes ale; Mowing and Reaping Machine Co., 100 cases steel wire; A. B. Meeker & Co., 240 tons pig-iron; R. H. Ladd & Co., 15 casks grease; A. H. Abbott & Co., 2 cases artists materials; Mandel Bros., 2 cases dry goods; Kirchhoff & Co., 2 casks wine; Chicago Stamping Company, 344 boxes tin-plate; William Clarke, 15 cases canned goods; A. B. Meeker & Co., 100 tons pig-iron; J. H. Brown, 338 tons scrap-iron.

TOWN ELECTIONS. THE SOUTH TOWN BOARD OF CANVASSERS met at the South Town office, No. 119 Dearborn street, yesterday morning, canvassed the votes of the late election, and prepared a report, which they presented in the afternoon at a meeting of the Board of Audit. The latter presented was presided over the Lucie Meeting.

meeting of the Board of Audit. The latter meeting was presided over by Justice Meech, and there were also present Supervisor Page, Town-Clerk Schorek, and Justices Hammer, Summerfield, Brown, and Brayton.

Supervisor Page presented to the meeting his accounts and vouchers for the ensuing year, and, on motion, Justices Summerfield and Brown were appointed a committee to examine the same.

were appointed a committee to examine the same.

On motion, the work of procuring a suitable office for the Town Board for the ensuing year was left to the incoming Supervisor, Collector, and Assessor, who were instructed to report at a meeting to be called by the Supervisor.

The report of the Board of Canvassers, which announced the election of Mr. Roswell B. Bacon as Supervisor, Mr. Frank Drake as Assessor, Mr. Marcus A. Farwell as Collector, Mr. J. W. Moore as Town Clerk, and Mr. Anthony Otto as Constable, by the following vote, was received and adopted:

Supervisor.

R. B. Bacon, R. ... 5,414
Fred Sommer, D. ... 5,670
Charles Kelly, C. ... 707
Frank Drake ... 1

Bacon's plurality. 344
Collector.

M. A. Farwell, R. ... 5,556
M. A. Driscoll, D. ... 4,999
L. B. Otts, D. ... 4,555
L. B. Otts, D. ... 4,555
H. Schmidt, C. ... 727
A. Schmidt. ... 1

Parwell's plurality. 701

Moore's plurality ... 361

Otto's majority 673
On motion, the bond of the Supervisor was placed at \$50,000.

The Committee on Supervisor Page's accounts and vouchers reported that they had examined the same and found them correct, the balance at credit of the town being \$14,982.

On motion, the report was adopted, and the Board, after auditing a few bills, adjourned subject to call of the Supervisor.

NORTH TOWN.

ject to call of the Supervisor.

NORTH TOWN.

The North Town Board of Canvassers, made of Supervisor Loftus, Collector Niesen, and Assessor Chase, began work at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and finished their labors a little after noon. All the returns, with one exception, were in proper shape, and this was only defective in the omission to "carry out" the total number of voice. The precinct was the third of the Fifteenth Ward, and the judges, who were sent for, rectified the error. The following was ascertained to be the result of the election:

Supervisor.

Peter Johnson, R. 3,667 S. Appleton, R. 3,498

James Stanton, D. 3,708 S. B. Chase, D. 3,918

J. C. Peterson, C. 1,208

E. Weissert, C. 1,178

Stanton's plurality. 41 Chase's plurality. 417

Collector.

F. Almendinger, R. 3,450

F. Niesen, D. 4,083

P. H. Smith, Jr., D. 3,915

A. Warner, C. 1,067

F. Hirth, C. 1,181

Mr. Johnson was the only Republican present during the canvass, and he intimated that he would probably demand a recount.

would probably demand a recount.

THE WEST TOWN.

The West Town Board of Canvassers met at the town office, on Halsted street, yesterday morning, and went on with the canvass of the vote of the late election. Only six of the precincts whose judges had failed to make returns in proper form had been put in good order, leaving nine still to be amended and canvassed. The canvas of the six precincts referred to resulted in a loss to Mr. Schillo of eleven votes in the First Precinct of the Seventh Ward. The Board adjourned finally until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

THE COUNTY BOARD. THE COUNTY BOARD,
THE NEW BONDS.
The regular meeting of the County Board occurred in the new rooms upon the fourth floor
of the Merchants' Building. The rooms are
larger and in every way better adapted to the
transaction of business than those previously
occupied. All the members were present.
An informal report was submitted by Commissioner Wood, from the Finance Committee,
regarding the \$1,155,500 war bonds, which the
Board recently authorized the Committee to
self: Several proposals had been considered,
Mr. Wood said, and it had been decided to accept the proposition of C. Henrotin to take the
bonds at par.
In the course of some discussion, Mr. Wheeler
claimed that the Committee had no right to dePOLLUTED WATER

What Dr. Danforth Saw with His Microscope.

A General Discussion by the Dectors—A Chemical Analysis Wanted.

meeting yesterday evening in the chapel of the Washingtonian Home, on the corner of Madison street and Ogden avenue, Dr. E. Ingals in the chair.

After routine business had been disposed of the Chair announced that the regular business of the evening would be the reading of a paper by Dr. Danforth, upon the subject of

"THE CITY'S WATER-SUPPLY," o which he had devoted considerable

tion.

Dr. Danforth stated that he had not prepared a paper on the subject, and that he was not in any condition to show the microscopical condition of the water, as his house was undergoing repairs, but at any future time he would be glad to bring the eight microscropes belonging to the Rush Medical College to a meeting of the Society and exhibit speciments of the sity water for their benefit. mens of the city water for their benefit. With regard to his personal connection with the investigation of the city water-supply, the facts, as far as they related to him, were as follows: The Mayor some time ago sent him two specimens of water,—one taken from the faucet in his house, whence it had been alllowed to run four minutes through a been allowed to run four minutes through a filter, the reversing of which supplied him with the débus collected by it; the other, which had been taken in the same manner from the Health-Office faucet after it had been allowed to run for ten minutes. He had examined these specimens and had made a report upon them to the Mayor, which had never been made public. The result of his examination had been made known to the

A meeting of the Board of Officers of the Second Regiment was held yesterday evening at the Sherman House, Maj. Hennessy presiding. Col. Quirk being iii. This was a private consultation held for the purpose of deciding what action should be taken in view of the fact that the lease of the building now occupied as an armory on Wabash avenue expires on the lst of May, and that it has been found impossible to get a suitable place, so that there was a prospect of the regiment's being turned out into the streets a couple of weeks hence. The Second has been peculiarly unfortunate as regards an armory. It has not had a permanent abode since April, 1878, when the men were ordered from out of their building, corner of Jackson and Canal streets, and sont over to the northened of the Exposition Building, where they remained until the Exposition season opened, when they were forced to seek new quarters, and were moved to the Tabernacle, under the platform, where they remained until the building was unroofed. Then they went back to the Exposition Building, removing from there to Nos. 72 and 74 Wabash avenue, their present location. The rent which they have been paying for their present quarters is \$130 a month, but it will be raised to \$4,000 a year. Nor can they get decent quarters anywhere for less than that sum. The amount which they received from the State last year was about \$2,700, and they paid out twice that for quarters and other expenses, the difference being made up by the officers who would have to sign the lease, do not feel inclined to make themselves responsible for the payment of the difference. This organization, it is calaimed, has received but about \$1,200 from the large fund collected by the Citizens Association, while other organizations have received from the large fund collected by the Citizens for the payment of the difference. This organization, in the farm and uniforms of the regiment should be boxed up and stored in Field. Leiter & Co. 's warehouse and in that of J. V. Paryell & Co. The company roo examination had been made known to the public through the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, one of whose reporters had interviewed him upon the subject and published a correct statement of the observations he had made and the deductions he has drawn from them.

About twelve years ago the lake-tunnel was built, and at that time Chicago claimed a population of about 200,000 people; the census shortly afterwards showed that the population was 180,000. Since that time the population was 180,000. Since that time the population of the city must have doubled twice, and the amount of sewage thrown into the river must have quadrupled; the manufactories on the river-banks had largely increased; the sewerage connections, too, had greatly increased in number; so that it was not an exaggreration to say that the amount of sewerage now thrown into the river was eight times as large as it was then. Again, the Fullerton avenue conduit cast the evil waters of the North Branch into the lake, where they were carried out to the Crib. At the time he examined the water it contained

A LARGE PORTION OF ANIMAL MATTER.

The Fullerton avenue conduit had been pumping the North Branch waters into the lake, as an experiment ordered by the Mayor to test the question of whether the lake currents carried the city discharges out to the Crib, and it was just three days after the pumping began that the animal matter appeared in the Crib water, which disproved a theory of a majority of the lake Captains, who held that the water discharged from the river and conduit was always caught by a steady northward current which carried it up morth along the shore of the lake.

Since the building of the Water-Works the condition of the city was greatly changed, and it was only a qustion of time, if the sewage continued to pour into the lake, when the city water would become permanently polluted. This was a common-sense view of the case which could not be disregarded.

Another fact—and a disgraceful one—was that situated along the North Branch were several distilleries, each of which kept a number of cows—several thousand in all—whose manure is placed in flat-bottomed boats which should take their contents three miles out into the lake before discharging them. This was bad enough, but the truth of the matter was that after taking their load along the river, dribbling it out as they went, before they got half-way to the three-mile limit the contents were dumped into the lake.

The speaker said that he had been wateh-

lake.

The speaker said that he had been watching the city's water for the past three years, and it had been

there is a natural spressure on the part of citizens owning property on streets which have to be improved, and for which they must pay an assessment to have the work done assoon as possible, yet it is claimed that it could be done far more cheaply were it delayed, and that for two reasons: first, because the assessments have not yet been collected; and, second, because of the existence of an alleged ring in the matter of street-paving. The last of these is

All these streets are to be paved with cedar blocks. The business of furnishing cedar posts has now passed into the hands of about three firms. They control the entire supply. During the fall, as the men are about starting out into the woods to do their cutting, those Chicago firms contract for their stock, and make advances to them. It is impact to the part of GROWING PROGRESSIVELY WORSE all the time, and notably so in the last year. Within the last six months the water had solled considerably, and within the past three months its organic matter had greatly increased. It contained diatones, the skeletons and shells of dead lower organisms, which he believed, might have a bad effect upon the health. There were also a great many living lower organisms which might not be especially harmful. There were also to be especially harmful. There were also to be especially harmful. There were also a great many living lower organisms which might not be especially harmful. There were also a great many living lower organisms which might not be especially harmful. There were also a great many living lower organisms which might not be especially harmful. There were also to be found decaying animal tissue—muscular and fatty matter, and hair, which greatly increased. It contained diatones, the skeletons and shells of dead lower organisms, which might not be especially harmful. There were also a great many living lower organisms which might not be especially harmful. There were also to be found decaying animal tissue—muscular and fatty matter, and hair, which greatly increased

THE PRACTICAL OUTCOME OF ALL THIS

contained a large number of bacteria.

THE PRACTICAL OUTCOME OF ALL THIS was that the medical profession should look at the thing just as it is. The fact was plain that the city, with half a million of inhabitants, was supplied with a water-works and sewage system adapted to a city of half its size, and the result could not but be hurtful to its health. He favored a systematic survey of the waters of the like by a chemist, a radii of half a mile from the shore, and in all sorts of conditions of weather, with the Bridgeport water-works pumping and not pumping, with the Fullerton avenue conduit open and closed,—in all sorts of conditions, in fact.

Dr. S. J. Holmes believed that, no matter what the conditions, some of the sewage discharge from the city would reach the Crib. He had examined the water of the city, and found living and, to some extent, also, dead organic matter in it; and, though it was not in alarming quantity, it was sufficient to perpetuate its presence.

Dr. Harcourt thought there could be no question at all of the effect of dumping the sewage of the city into the lake, but to his mind it had not been distinctly proved that the water occupied by the bacteria was unhealthy. The question was what could be done if the proposed survey were carried out, and it was shown that the water at the Crib was impure. The mere knowledge they already possessed; how to mend this condition of affairs was the problem to be selved. Speaking of the Fullerton avenue conduit, he said that he understood that work was intended to convey the water of the lake into the river, and that if the city authorities had used it to convey the waters of the river into the lake for the purpose of contaminating the water the people of the city drank, they ought to have a vote of thanks tendered them for their public-spirited conduct. He believed that much that had been said about the water was sensartioned by the profession, and published the time the conduct.

of street-paving. The isst of these is

THE CRIEF POINT.

All these streets are to be paved with cedar blocks. The business of furnishing cedar posts has now passed into the hands of about three firms. They control the entire supply. During the fall, as the mein are about starting out into the woods to: no their cutting, these Chicago firms contract for their stock, and make advances to them. It is impossible for any person, especially at this time of the year, to bify cedar posts except from those Chicago firms. Last year, at the time the estimates for the assessments were made, cedar posts were selling at 11 cents apiece, and the lumber used for paving purposes was \$5.50 and \$10 at housand. Now cedar posts have gone up to 17 cents, while the fumber has gone down to \$9. It is alieged that a few, two or three perhaps, of the Chicago faving firms have a private agreement with the cedar-post men by which the former are to get the posts at 14 cents, and can, consequently, bid to do paving on that basis; while the cedar-post men, on their side, agreement to sell to anybody else for less than 17. It is a part of this agreement, however, that all the street-paving shall be done in a lumip early in the soason. Otherwise it would be impossible for the cedar-post firms to stick to their agreement. It is necessary for them, of course, to have money, and they would sell at 14 cents to anybody who came along, provided that the firms who are said to be in the ring were not able to take their stocks off their hands at once at that figure. It is alleged that, when the bids come to be opened, it will be found that the firms who are said to be in the ring were not able to take their stocks of their hands at once at that figure. It is alleged that, when the bids come to be opened, it will be found that the firms who are said to be in the ring were not able to take their stocks of their stock of t public-spirited conduct. He believed that much that had been said about the water was sensationed by the profession, and published with a view to securing the fame of certain persons.

This affinished with a view to securing the fame of certain persons.

This affinished was aimed at the microscopists had told the truth and without any idea of exaggeration. He believed that the present condition of the city water called for some plan of smelloration. He introduced the following letter from Mr. B. W. Thomas, the microscopist, as containing matter interesting and germante to the subject under consideration:

CHICAGO, April E.—Dr. I. N. Danforth: which to the genuity vibrio. Before about the middle of issailaturary vi

it, 100, the hold it is asked all the doctors present had noticed about the time the mination of the water occurred of any diseases of types which

CREASE IN MALARIAL AND GASTRIC DIS-

INCREASE IN MALARIAI. AND GASTRIC DISEASES.

The Chair thought that, though the condition of the water was not what it should be, and that sickness was likely to arise from it to a certain extent, he did not think there was any occasion for alarm. In his opinion, the Fullerton avenue conduit should have been so constructed that the water should only run one way,—from the lake into the river. He did not want one drop of the river to run into the lake. The water might not be contaminated by its presence to a dangerous extent, but then he felt that, though he knew that the contents of his swill-tub would not hurt him, he still would not care to partake of them. [Laughter.]

After a few more remarks by different members of the Society, in which the question of the prospect of relief coming from the proposed Illinois Ship-Canal was discussed briefly, the meeting adjourned.

ARKANSAS SILVER.

Montgomery County.
St. Louis Republican, April 2.
The silver mines of the near Southwest promise handsome yields, judging from the results achieved from recent working of ores promise handsone yields, judging that all a results achieved from recent working of ores from one locality, a report concerning which has just been made. Mr. Joseph Reynolds recently sent to the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company 178 sacks of ore from one of his mines called the Minnesota, situated in Montgomery County, Arkansas, and about thirty miles west of Hot Springs. The ore was of the sverage quality as taken from the mine, and the result of the working of the lot was naturally awaited with considerable interest. The working and assay of the lot showed the ore to be rich both in silver and lead, and from a net total of 7,964 pounds were extracted an average of about 35 per cent of lead and over 672 conces of silver, leaving a total value, deducting the working charges, of \$731.55, a rich return on the reduction. A formal statement as to the result of working the ore has been made by Mr. G. H. Loker, Secretary of the Smelting and Refining Company, and Mr. Reynolds has appended a certificate that the ore was, as above stated, from an average lot. The experiment is considered as having been a very fortunate one.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
BARABOO, Wis., April 12.—The funeral Col. D. S. Vittum, President of the First Na-tional Bank, and Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, A. F. and A. M., whose Lodge of Wisconsin, A. F. and A. M., whose death was announced in the Sunday issue of The Tribune, took place to-day at his late residence, and was attended by a large number of citizens of this and other places. Special trains brought about 200 Freemasons from Milwaukee, Madison, Beloit, Reedsburg, and Elroy, who, together with the Masons of this place, took part in the services. His death, at the age of 59 years, was caused by erysipelas, after five days' illness, during which he was perfectly conscious to the last. Mr. Vittum was one of our early settlers, and before the late War was elected a member of the Legislature, and at the breaking out of the War was mode Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, and served in that capacity till its close, when he returned to his home and purchased an interest in the Island Woolen mills, where he remained until 1867, when he entered the banking business as President of the First National Bank of Baraboo, in which he remained till his death.

SALE OF VALUABLE CLARK STREET PROPERTY. B. H. Cummings, as agent for John C. Rue, sold to John Borden on Monday, for \$72,500, the Arcade Block, or the two five-story stores, with basements, Nos. 158 and 160 South Clark street, with lot 40x115 to alley in the rear, and are

The moth will not attack a fabric that is packed in Buck & Rayner's " Moth Powder." For Neuralgia, Pains and Aches in the B. Kidneys, or Limbs,—Hop Bitters.

MARRIAGES. LANCASTER—WOODARD—At the residence of the Rev. C. Woodard, April 6, by the Rev. N. H. Holmes Dr. A. M. Lancaster, of Chicago, and Miss Bertha M woodard, of Westfield, N. Y.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

STOCKS—On the lith, of congestion of the lungs, Lavinia C., daughter of J. H. and M. H. Stocks, aged I year and i months. Animal of months are residence of her parents. SEA Administration of the lungs of the parents of the parents. Sea Administration of the lungs of the parents of the parents. Sea Administration of the lungs of the lungs. Administration of the length of the lungs. Administration of the lungs of t

Rich Flavors

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE ROYAL FLAVORING EXTR ROYAL VANILLA and LE

ROYAL VANILLA and LAMON poserve to the highest degree me tree and of the fruit. For peculiar delication mess, as well as great strength and purity, they have no equal.

As proprietors of the Royal Baking Poder, we assure our patrons that the standard of excellence is adopted for Royal Flavoring Extracts as in the law. ROYAL BAKING POWDER OF

NEW YORK AUCTION SALES

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., RECULAR TRADE SAL

DRY GOODS CLOTHING, CLOTHING, STRAW COOK
RIBBONS, HARDWARE
PARASOLS, PEARL BUTTO
MATS, TRIMMED BONNETS. Tuesday, April 13, 9:30 a.

ANOTHER VERY LAR AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS, SHOE SLIPPERS

GEO. P. GORE & O 80 & 82 Wabash-av., On Wednesday, April 14

Thursday, April 15, at 9:30 & TRADE SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWI

50 crates English W. G. Wars.
60 casks American W. G. Wars.
40 casks Rock. and Tellow Wars.
1,500 byls. Glasscare "asserted."
Full line Limps, Lamp Fixtures, Table Cas
Goods packed for Country Merchants.
GLO. P. GORE & CO., Asser

By HENRY & HATCH,
Successors to Chas. E. Rasdin & Co., Austi137 & 139 Wabsah-av.

Extra Large Auction Sa Boots, Shoes, & Slipp TUESDAY, April 13. 500 Sample Lo REGULAR AND FIRST-CLASS O

To the Retail Trade:
We shall sell a splendid lot
Hand-Sewed goods consisting

SPECIAL NOTICE. FINEDRESSSILE

Wednesday, April 14, at 11 o'clock a.m. 15 pieces Black Gros Grain and Satin de Lour 5 pieces Garnet Gros Grain and Satin de Lour 1 pieces Garnet Gros Grain and Satin de Lour 1 pieces pieces de Lour 1 pieces de Lour 2 pieces de Lour

Dry Goods, Clothing, Fur and Weel Manager,
Also 20 pieces Dress Bliks, invoices Embred
Laces, Hosiery, Notions, etc.,
At 10 o'clock a. m.
HENRY & HATCH, Australia

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. This Tuesday Morning, April 13, at II 516 STÄTE-ST.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE Furniture, Piano CARPETS, &c., of above number,
THREE RICH PARLOR SUITS,
ONE STANDARD PIANO,
EIGHT Marble-Top CHAMBER SETT
Real Lace Curtains, Hair Mattresses, Bedding,
&c. Nearly new BRUSSEL'S CARPETS three
the House; Dining-room and Kitchen Outli. O
ery, Glass, &c., &c.
ELISON, FLRSHEIM & CO., AM

By POMEROY & CO. TUESDAY'S SALE

April 13, at 9:30 a. m.
Another Tremendous Sale of New and Second
FURNITUR Our store growded with Goods which must be

No Favorites. Fair Show for Marble and Walsut Chamber Sets, Parior and Bedding, Carpele, Chromos, etc., etc. Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Rm DYEING AND CLEANING. DYE Estab. 18% Dresses, show Poptins, Velvets, Merino Mixed Goods, &c., air Clothing, nandsonsely for cleaned at small expense received and returned by Boston Fancy Steam Day. 188 Illipois-ac, 250 West as, and 190 South Clarket Cago.

YOUR OLD Can be beautifully care to take the control of the care to take the care the care to take the care

GUNTHER TS MS

BIRDS GERMAN CANA

LADIES SHOPE C.E. WISH

THE D

ill prevails in temocratic breast bis rights fou to destruction. C would seem to c more that Tilden ount of failinge, so far as i case is to have

THE HU

of this city, is

failing autocrat of selected for any ex Against this gentler vidual who may ex the race on his ov few personal frien thought should havek; but diding it until I had to great success which had shown in disco had led me to covery. It is nov

the gentleman,—begit of Illinois. This ge sideration more espeparty visited Chicago it cularly favorable to believed that gentle upon the Electoral Counderstanding with ler that the latter wo elected Senator from forced Justice Bradle Commission, and Jusciding vote for Hayer powerful friends, M worth his while to however, and ascert other reason for refus theman. His inquirle him that Mr. Davis cas against either Was the largest candidate, was effectually dispositely was the next man in had reached the East date. Careful inquiring Indiana Democra came convinced that it was far too strong the venture upon any o State. If Tilden's stathat he was defraude Hendricks is possess same goods. Tilden Hendricks would maltest any man except hominated in that Sta

Hendricks would make feat any man except he nominated in that Sta It has been asserted MR. HE treatment of Mr. Tilde otherwise Tilden wou other man. The mutt in what this insult con well known that Hend has always believed, way, that he is "a b den." This he carrie hesitancy four years place upon the ticket, and to assume the gene was under considers. was under considerate account of the Wallas State of Pennsylvania to the Cameron influthat a Democratic case would be lost in the case of SPEAKER

of Illinois had also ears; but the objective could by no means of any available Republic PRESIDENT is thought by even Mr. Is thought by even Mr. Is thought by even Mr. Is thought of any No. Is a nomination of any No.

men would feel to be himself.

THURMAN A may both be disposed Tilden interest in 1871 ways believed that the lutely cold in their of the lutely cold in the fact that he in not carry his own Staidle, in the contingency ination by the Republic of lower rank in the him.

TENDLETON AN Senator Pendleton is men to be entirely on account of his Greenbert is of too ree date for the old Wizard mind concerning him.

The centieman who formation thoroughly of the continues weathy, whe disposed, spend is milled.

RING EXTRACES. and world made and ich Flavors

UR GROCER FOR THE WORING EXTRACTS

NILLA and LEMON prophest degree the two flavor or peculiar delicate and real agreet strength and principles of the Royal Baking Postor our patrons that the agreement of the Royal Baking Postor our patrons that the agreement of the Royal Baking Postor our patrons that the greet our patrons t

KING POWDER CO. NEW YORK OCTION SALES.

D. P. GORE & CO., R TRADE SALE COODS. STRAW GOODS, HARDWARE, PEARL BUTTONS, ALPACAS, IMED BONNETS. April 13, 9:30 a. m. EO. P. GORE & CO. Auctionsen

ER VERY LARG TION SALE ICE CUSTOM-MADE

S, SHOES **IPPERS**

ILL BE MADE BY GORE & CO. 2 Wabash-av., nesday, April 14,

oril 15, at 9:30 a. m. ADE SALE AND GLASSWARE glish W. G. Ware, erican W. G. Ware. tk. and Yellow Ware. Hassware "assorted." Iamp Fixtures, Table Cutte Country Metchants. O. P. GORE & CO. Auction ENRY & HATCH, as. E. Raddin & Co., Austions 7 & 139 Wabash-av.

arge Auction Sale noes, & Slippers DAY, April 13. Sample Lots

ID FIRST-CLASS COORS.

RESSSILKS SDAY, APRIL 14,
JIAR TRADE SALE
othing, Fur and Wool Est,
Straw Goods.
Fress Silks, invoices Embroident
itions, etc.,
10 0'elock a. m.
ENHY & HATCH, Auctionest
ansacr.

, FLERSHEIM & CO. orning, April 13, at II o'clock,

TÄTE-ST, TION SALE ture, Piano,

, of above number,
PARLOR SUITS,
ARD PIANO,
Top CHAMBER SETS,
Hair Mattrosses, Beddins, and
RUSSELS CARPETS throughout the second and Kitchen Outil. Cross-OMEROY & CO.

AY'S SALE 13, at 9:30 a. m. us Sale of New and Seco

with Goods which must be sold to . Fair Show for AU! AND CLEANING.

Dean be beautifully Dyang and Leining expense and pressed in the p

head of the ticket, it is asserted that Mr. Payne is to have Who Will Be Their Candidate for

THE DEMOCRACY.

President?

Machinations of the Sly Old Wizard

If He Shall Not Himself Run, He Favors

Tilden's Objections to the Nomination of

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—The great question of whether the Wizard of Gramercy for whether the Wizard of Gramercy for which will not accept or insist upon the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, has at last reached Ohio in a way this makes it peculiarly interesting. It is reached to be a continuous control accept of the selection. He has the only machine in the Democratic party under his control, and most of the available wealth. The Democracy is hungry and poor; and,

man is now as a acceptable dark horse, properly groomed, and in waiting to be trotted out at a moment's notice, fully capari-

Mutual friends have stated to your corre-

ient that there is no question but that

THE HON. BENRY B. PAYNE,

Henry B. Payne.

of Gramercy Park.

Payne is to have
THE TH.DEN SUPPORT FOR THE SECOND
PLACE.

It is a somewhat well-known fact that Mr.
Payne was the first choice of the Tilden advocates for the Vice-Presidency in 1876. But, by some method of trades, he failed to be nominated, and Hendricks was placed upon the ticket. With the Tilden barrel re-enforced by the Payne barrel, there should be no lacking for funds with which to grease the machinery; and it is thought that a very strong run may be made.

The same Tilden man who gave the above information, when asked in regard to
THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK,
said that there is little doubt but the Tilden

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK, said that there is little doubt but the Tilden men can carry the State to suit themselves next fall. The Kelly secession was permitted for a purpose last year. It demonstrated to the country that through this man the strongest State in the Union had been lost, and the election of President, which had been held as certain for the Democracy, was placed in serious doubt. The National Democracy will not pay much attention to Kelly after this little episode. Itobinson was sacrificed in order to give the Tildenites an opportunity to say that John Kelly had attempted a rule-or-ruin policy. It is asserted that when the Cincinnail Convention shall assemble the Tildenites will have ample proof with them that they can carry the State of New York for the Democracy in case they have a strong candidate from that State.

The gentleman went so far as to state that his choice would be, in case Tilden could not be placed on the ticket, on account of falling health, to have Henry B. Payne for President and Clarkson M. Potter for Vice-President and Clarkson M. Potter for Vice-President. He said that this ticket could not, fall to carry both Ohio and New York for the Democracy.

Upon making somewhat diligent inquiry Democracy.
Upon making somewhat diligent inquiry among the prominent Democrats of this city, I find that they are, to a man,

machine in the Democratic party under his control, and most of the available wealth. The Democracy is hungry and poor; and, while the dried-up old bachelor of cunning way does not enthuse the popular heart, he does furnish a large amount of brain and cash, both of which are essential elements in a Presidential contest. Then the feeling still prevails in the true and unadulterated Democratic breast that Tilden was defrauded of his rights four years ago, and that he should have another chance, if he so desires. In short, it is felt that the party cannot by any means go counter to his wishes, even though those wishes shall lead to destruction. Certain developments of late would seem to confirm the oft-repeated rumors that Tilden has at last concluded, on account of failing health, to throw up the spongs, so far as he himself is concerned; or, at least, to make provision for doing so, should the necessity become more imminent than it now is. The first necessity in this case is to have an acceptable dark horse, case is to have an acceptable dark horse, THOROUGHLY IN PAVOR OF MR. PAYNE'S CANDIDACY.

Said the Hon. John H. Heisley:

"There is this thing about Henry B. Payne: He always surprises his most ardent admirers by his sagacity, foresight, and brilliancy. When he makes a speech on any occasion, it is not only right to the point, but he never gives either himself or his cause away. He is ready and apt, and, if nominated, will have no crooked record to explain away. I am thoroughly in favor of his candidacy, and I know that the Democrats of Northern Ohio generally would be highly pleased to see him brought to the front."

GARY. THOROUGHLY IN FAVOR OF MR. PAYNE'S

ALUM BAKING-POWDER.

Is It Injurious to Health?—A Recent Case Decided Before the Cambridge (England) Quarter Sessions—Interest-ing Statements of Chemical and Med-

of this city, is the fortunate man whom the failing antocrat of the Democratic party has selected for any emergency that may arise. Against this gentleman, any audacious individual who may endeavor to struggle into the race on his own merits, or backed by a few personal friends, will, it is said, stand hus a poor show of winning. I first heard this rumor from certain parties whom I thought should know, at the Capital, last week; but did not feel like publishing it until I had traced it nearer home. The great success which the Republican party had shown in discovering states men in Ohio had led me to won der that the Democrats did not originate a similar expedition of discovering that that the trip. ical Experts.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, April 12.—Much has been published in the last year or two on the deletri-ous effects of alum in baking-powders. The question (literally one of vital importance to the public) has recently received a thorough and exhaustive investigation in the English courts, and the following synopsis of the evidence and decree will be read with interest:

"At the Cambridge Quarter Sessions on
Jan. 9 [before the Recorder, J. R. Rulwer,
Esq., Q. C., M. P.] this appeal—G. & E. Warren, grocers, Cambridge, vs. Henry Phillips,
Inspector of Provisions for the borough came on for hearing. It was an appeal against the decision of the magistrates who, on Nov. 20, convicted Messrs. Warren of selling a certain article of food, to-wit: baking ng a certain article of food, to-wit: baking-powder, which contained a certain ingredi-ent, to-wit: alum, the same being injurious to health." The penalty imposed by the Jus-tices was a fine of 40s and costs.

ad led me to wonder that the Democrats and not originate a similar expedition of disvery. It is now asserted that the trip high Tilden and his party made sometime not was auch a voyage.

A prominent Democrat of this State, who is just returned from Washington and New ort, who there had interviews with Tilden d his friends, and who is known to be in econfidence of Mr. Payne, gave yesterday very ingenious enumeration of the reasons by none of the other candidates who are The proceedings before the magistrates were had under "the Adulteration of Food and Drugs act of 1875," which made it an offense to "mix, color, stain, or powder any article of food with any ingredient or material so as to render the article injurious to health, with the intent that the same may be

the confidence of Mr. Payne, gave yesterday a very ingenious enumeration of the reasons why mone of the other candidates who are prominently talked of in the Democratic party would suit the old spider of Gramercy Park. Without attempting to quote his words, I will endeavorto recount his reasons.

THE GERAT DESIRE OF TILDEN'S HEART, born at the moment of the famous eight-to-seven decision, and nourished through all the intervening years from that time to this, is, that the Nation may emphatically rebuke the alleged fraudulent counting-in of President Hayes. In order to do this, as a matter of course no man who in the remotest degree either tacitly sanctioned or falled to raise his voice in denunciation of this alleged fraud could have the support of the Tilden antocray. This ruling would naturally dispose of a large number of gentlemen who have been prominently talked of as rossible

sorb the phosphorie acid out of it, if it is required, leaving the hydrate of alumina in the bowel to be rejected with the faces."

This experiment he considered a guide to what goes on in the human stomach; it is an analagous case.

Mr. Sutton complimented Mr. Muir as an able chemist, but declared that their experiments were not comparable; that Mr. Muir made his tests with hydrochloric acid, while his own were made with the matural juices; that the experiments of the former were merely a waste of time.

On reëxamination, Mr. Sutton stated that he had used this baking-powder in his family for eight years, for all kinds of pastry, cakes, etc., and had no reason to complain of its having caused dyspepsia, indigestion, or anything of the kind; that possibly a person living on this head exclusively might suffer illefects; that a constant diet of mutton-chops might be injurious; the human system requires variety.

By the Court—"Can you, after making these experiments, conscientiously say that you think there is nothing in this baking-powder that is injurious to health?"

Answer—"I do not think there is, and I gave that as my opinion seven years ago."

The Court did not think there is, and I gave that as my opinion seven years ago."

The Court did not think there is, only a gave that as my opinion seven years ago."

The Gourt did not think there is, only a gave that as my opinion seven years ago."

The Gourt did not think there is nothing injurious in this baking-powder; admitting that the phosphate of alumina is formed in the bread, which is not proved, it would be entirely decomposed by the juices of the stomach without any extra effort. The hydrate of alumina is formed in the bread, which is not proved, it would be entirely satisfactory, and the conclusions he came to much stronger than he put them.

"Dr. Charles Meynott Tidy, Professor of Chemistry at the London Hospital, etc., Medical Health Officer, etc.," was next sworn. He thought it very improbable that phosphate of alumina is soluble in the juices of the s

he could see nothing on earth in the use of this baking-powder that can be injurious to health.

He did not wish to be understood 'as expressing any opinion about alum in bread as a means of frand. He thought that alum ought not to be used in bread,—not so much from any supposed injury to health as for the reason that it causes the bread to hold a larger quantity of water and enables the bakers to use a very inferior quality of flour. By the Court—" You think there is nothing injurious in this powder?"

Answer—"No; in the proportions in which it is possible to use it."

The appellants had other witnesses, but did not think it necessary to call them.

In giving judgment, the Court said: "I decide this case upon its merits and upon the evidence. After the evidence we have just heard. I do not think this baking-powder is an article of food, or that bread made with the becomes an article of food, injurious to health; and as a matter of fact I find in favor of the appellants."

The question of costs arising, the Court

health; and as a matter of race, and of the appellants."

The question of costs arising, the Court said: "Ordinarily I should not think of giving costs against magistrates or a public officer, but in this case I do not see why the usual results should not follow upon a successful appeal. I quash the conviction with costs." Costs were allowed to the amount

cessful appeal. I quash the conviction with costs." Costs were allowed to the amount of £100.

This decision of one of the higher Courts of England ought to silence the cry of those Ephesians whose "craft is endangered" by the popularity of the new baking-powder. Probably nine-tenths of the baking-powder sold in the United States is made of alum instead of cream of Tartar, and it is well to quiet any anxiety that has been created by the false cry of poison!

Ben Wade-Appointments He Would Have Made if He Had Become Presi-

when the sharping to quark large and the property of the prope the enormous snow-ful this year, from May combinator to Branch, A. G. Chritin, Pennsylvania. Minister to Bussia, A. G. Chritin, Pennsylvania. Minister to Turkey, James Harlan, Lova. Minister to Sandvich Station, S. G. Jurtridge. Collector Port. New Orleans, Gov. Warmoth, L. Chiston. New York. Alfred Pleasonton, New York. Alfred Pleasonton, New York. Alfred Pleasonton, New York. Alfred Pleasonton, Lova. Minister Collector, Minister Collector,

A Terribly Severe Winter in the

Far West. Snow Several Feet Deep, and the Ther-mometer-Mercury Frezen Solid.

Suffering Among the Soldiers, and Great Destruc-tion of Live-Stock.

Arctic Experiences in a First-Class "Blizzard" -The Indian Question.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CAMP UTE EXPEDITION, WHITE RIVER, olo., March 31, via Rawlins, Wyo., April -With a view to ascertain exactly the con-9.—With a view to ascertain exactly the condition of the troops of the Ute expedition encamped here, your correspondent left Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, eight days ago, by the mail line for this point. The usual time of passage is from three to four days, running night and day; but a terrible "blizzard," or Arctic snowstorm and West-India hurricane combined, that we met en route, doubled our time, and, though so greatly belated, we were glad to reach here alive. reach here alive.

A light wagon is run from Rawlins to the

Springs, sixteen miles south of the town, the way being over the slopes of Separation Pass of the Continental Divide, and almost clear of the Continental Divide, and almost clear of snow, from exposure to constant and heavy winds,—piercing gales such as an Eastern man cannot conceive of, and only those are acquainted with who are unlucky enough to cross a Bocky-Mountain range in winter. From this point to White River the mail and express are carried by sleigh, with relays of stock fifteen miles apart. Between Rawlins and Snake River, tents, or hastily-built cabins, afford shelter; while, south of that point, through a desert waste of eighty-five miles, the regular courier-sta-tions are used,—permission therefor having been granted by Gen. Sheridan.

been granted by Gen. Sheridan.

SINCE 1875,

no winter has at all compared with the present one in severity. At that time the settlers on Bear River very nearly starved en masse. The deep snows covering the ground killed the cattle by wholesale, entire herds disappearing along the river-valley. Fortunately for man, Nature came to the rescue, and on porcupines alone many of the ranchmen subsisted until the terrible wintry ordeal had passed, when nearly all the settlers left the country. At that time, from the unbroken roads, no one could travel, save upon snowshoes; this winter, however, the army-wagons have been constantly on the road, hauling needed supplies under fearful disadvantages. During this fall a train could easily make from fifteen to twenty miles per day; nake from fifteen to twenty miles per day; now, after hard work, from one to three miles only is passed over in the same time.

The snow lies from three to five feet in general depth; oftentimes drifts of snow are met with. The road liself is a solid frozen mass, raised above the general level by drift-ing and subsequent freezing, like the wall of a. jutting pier above the level of the sea. The wheels of the heavy wagons sink to their hubs, and long hours of toll are passed before they can be freed. The slightest varis tion from the road will throw the wagons off the frozen way, and upsets result. The the frozen way, and upsets result. The stock, tired out by long struggling with the snow, deprived of grain, and without the needed hay or grazing, nowhere to be found, refuse to pull, or fall exhausted by the way. The whole foute is lined with muies that died in harness, gaunt and spare, a death of slow starvation. In conversing with the Department Quartermaster at Rawlins before I left, he informed me that, since the snow had blockaded the roads in November, the loss in mules alone would be between \$60,000 and \$70,000.

Nor is the suffering confined to the animal

ARE ENDORING HARDSHIPS DALLY,
and the end is not yet. No one knows
better, and no general officer understands as
with horses lean and lank from length

and the end is not yet. No one knows better, and no general officer understands as well, the terrible suffering of winter marches or campaigns in the Arctic climate of the Rocky Mountains, as does Gen. Crook, to whose department (the Platte) these troops belong. To obtain the removal to the railroad of a part of the large force in the country of the White-River Utes, he made every exertion. He was snubbed, however, for his pains and humanity, and the troops were ordered to remain and "Stand ready to pitch in."

They have "pitched in" almost daily; but it has been only into a snow-bank.

The large force which was camped at White River, in Nebraska, at the time of my last visit here, is scattered. Six companies of the Seventh Infantry, under Gen. Gilbert, are at this point; the Fourth Infantry, under Col. Loon, is at Bear River; while the entire forces of the Ninth and Fourteenth Infantry, under Gen. Trotter, are encamped at Snake River. The object of their being detached from the main camp here is the construction of bridges over Snake and Bear Rivers, which will be up and impassable on account of the great floods anticipated from the enormous snow-fall this year, from May 20 to Aug. 15. To superintend this work. Col. Mason, Third Cavairy, has been specially detailed by Gen. Crook,—the troops performing the manual labor.

COL. MASON was, in ante-bellum days, a noted evivil ending in the scraped out all the trost, of their exposure to the storm while holding.

A HAPPY CROWD OF MRN.

With horses lean and lank from lengthy fasting. About half of the way the men marched of feet more foot, to reduce the sam and lank from lengthy fasting. About half of the way the men marched of feet rones soon gave way. To make the better time, the march was begun and lank from lengthy fasting. About half of the way the men marched of their horses lean and lank from lengthy fasting. About half of the way the men marched of their horses lean and lank from lengthy fast of feet rume, the march was begun and lank from length of feet rume

stock, turned loose to graze upon the hills, have in all cases died. Last summer, the usual drought, and the resulting short feed, were a severe tax upon stock. Throughout the whole Northwest the winter has been upon cattle-men unprecedentedly severe, and the loss to this interest will aggregate millions of dollars.

The intense and continued cold has been to the bridge-construction a most serious drawback. To keep from freezing, the men must be warmly clad in this Arctic climate, and, being heavily dressed, of necessity all work is very slow. Large numbers of them have had feet and hands frosted; and, among the officers, Col. Mason, Gen. Trotter, Maj. Kellogg, Lieut. McCawley, Lieut. Cliford, and a few others have been also unfortunate, receiving, I am informed here, permanent injuries from the severe service of the winter. Some slight amputations of frosted members have resulted, while a few travelers of the road, still more unfortunate, have been

PROZEN TO DEATH,

occasionally but a few miles away from the camps, which they were unable to reach in the blinding smow-storm, and cold, piercing winds, that soon paralyze the strongest and most energetic. Very many of the officers and men have also been snow-blinded,—the only prevention of which is a heavy silken veil. In the wagon-train caught in a severe storm during the winter, crossing the pass in the Continental Divide, about thirty miles south of Rawlins, of which Lieut. Cliford was in charge, both of the officers, and twenty of the twenty-six men and teamsters, were more or less frosted and disabled. Later, in the movements of the Fourteenth Infantry to Snake River, a number of the men were disabled on the march from the same cause; while, between Lay Creek and Timberlake courier-stations, twenty miles, some twenty-five inules of the train were frozen stark and stiff.

The most severe storm of the winter was that we encountered on the downward trip,—

A PERFECT BLIZZARD

from the northeast. It lasted over two days, while its duration further, and the reserved. FROZEN TO DEATH,

that we encountered on the downward trip,—

A PERFECT BLIZZARD
from the northeast. It lasted over two days, while its duration further north is reported at four and five. During that time the recorded observations along the Union Pacific Railroad, from Rawlins on the west to Laramie City and Fort Sanders on the east, over 150 miles, indicated a daily minimum of 45 to 50 degrees below! Along the most exposed portions of the road south of Rawlins it was fully by to 15 degrees coider,—all the thermometers at the various camps having been frozen. As we reached Lay Creek Station, ten miles north of Bear River, the storm broke upon us,—a long black cloud approaching from the northeast. After getting supper and changing stock, the sleigh started on to the south. Before we had gone a mile the storm way at its hight. The snow, fine and cutting, like drifting sand upon the beach, prevented one's exposing any part of the face, freezing as it fell. The cold was intense, the mercury having fallen about 50 degrees; in two to three hours,—the wind, like a gale at sea, moaning, and with the sad, mournful sounds peculiar to those terrible hurricanes that render the ocean-passage in March so full of peril. I was most warmly clad, having six thicknesses of flannels and clothes, while outside of all

warmly clad, having six thicknesses of fiannels and clothes, while outside of all

I WORE THREE OVERCOATS,—

a flannel, a heavy canvas, and an enormous
buffalo one,—being similarly protected below
and above in the furs, veil, etc.; but even
this didn't keep out the intense cold. Our
horses fell down benumbed, and refused to
go on. With much exertion they were finally
gotten up, and the station reached an hour
later,—losing the road, in the darkness of the
storm, every few hundred yards, as no one
could look in the face of the gale, and there
is nothing in this desert-region to mark the
way. The entire night the storm raged most
furiously. The next day and the night following we still were imprisoned, for it would
have been death to have ventured on. Even
the little snow-birds that cluster around the
doors of the station were benumbed, several
being picked up by the guards, and brought
into the warm rooms, where they soon regained animation. It was fortunate for us
that we had the shelter of the houses at Lay
Creek,—the largest and most commodious of
the courier-stations,—for, except these buildlags, twenty-three miles apart, the journey
from Snake to White River is through a terrible desert,—a treeless waste, without an inhabitant,—a section which is now a typical
Arctic region, and only fit for Polar bears.
It was from this station, some three months
ago, that a large Mormon pack-train was
seen by the two guards crossing the mountalt-slopes to Bear River, carrying supplies
of ammunition for the Utes to their rendezvous in Eastern Utah.

We passed, en route to the railroad to recuperate the column of the Third Cavalry
under Col. Compton,

A HAPPY CROWD OF MEN.

with horses lean and lank from lengthy fast-

was the first to test its strength in this county. It was afterward stretched by Davis. McConnell, Cooper, Hood, and Aden, who was the last one to dangle at its end, a new rope being manufactured for McGill. The rope has been borrowed by Akron, Kenton, Youngtown, Columbus, and other towns. It is three-fourths of an inch wide, of homp, and is strengthened by bruiding a small tarred strand of hemp in the crevices left by the large strands.

A Medical Countess.

A Medical Countess.

A Medical Countess.

The France-Hongroise Insurance Company in Pesth has engaged the Countess Vilma Hugouray, who obtained her female doctorate in Zurick, to examine female applicants for life.

PARIS.

Fashion-Novelties-The Duchess of Bisaccia and the Faubourg St. Germain.

A Dinner at the Elysee-Mme. Gautherot-The Chinese Ambassador and His Wife.

Rudolph and Stephanie — Needle-Por-traits of Gambetta—Sarah Bernhardt's Masquerade.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Paris, March 23.—Fashion has been creating a variety of novelties wherewith to greet the season of sunshine, and flowers, and birds,—among which are seen the usual number of exaggerations, with their proportionate amount of charming styles. The latter embrace large scarfs of Canton crèpe and India mull, magnificently embroidered, designed to replace the mantles of last year; overskirts of brilliant network, composed of gold or silver cord, or of turquoise, amber, jet, or pearl beads; hand-painted satin and silk robes; embroidery in relief on almost invisible grounds; and other designs equally pretty, but not so unique in their novelty. A tollet which merits especial notice on account of its unrivaled elegance was worn by THE DUCHESS OF BISACCIA

at a late reception given by the Counters d'Aoust. It can only be described as a network of dainty flowers; these hung over a satin skirt, with an extended train, producing the effect of embroidery in flowers,—all falling plainly around the form in the most

falling plainty around the form in the most graceful contours.

I may here say that all the surroundings of the Duchess of Bisaccia are recherche in the extreme, whether abroad or in her magnificent home on the Faubourg St. Germain. Here, among the old nobility, whose palaces are blackened by the hand of time, she reigns a social queen, not by right of birth alone, but equally on account of her charming receptions, where, however, none can gain admission who have discarded the courtly manners of the old régime. Republican France is not sympathetic with the residents of the Faubourg St. Germain, who here hold court in stately palaces built ceuturies ago; but the history which unrolls before the view as we inspect these massive edifices is ago; but the history which unroils before the view as we inspect these massive edifices is interesting and instructive. Sombre without, these noble residences present within a massive splendor greatly at variance with the frivolous styles of to-day. No trifling gewgaws break the harmony of expansive beauty; there are no pictures by inferior artists, nor the slightest trespass on good taste in the mingling of the modern with the antique. In one of these palaces—that of the Ducke of Crillon, the last of that famous name—there are souvenirs of Henry II., III., and IV., Francis II., Charles IX., and Pope Plus V.,—all of whom were friends of the great Crillon, surnamed. "Phonme sans peur." Pope Plus V. and Charles IX. especially loaded him with honors and favors. Distinguished representatives from foreign countries (especially from Russia) still assemble at the old palace of the Borgos, while the Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church find here a congenial rendezyous.

To return to more popular and familiar topics, we may note

THE LAST GRAND DINNER AT THE ELYSEE.

question was

MME. GAUTHEROT,
who is now a resident of France, having married a gentleman of Nantes, whose commercial relations with Peru (her native country) proved to be the means of his introduction to his future wife. The tollet of Mme. Gautherot, which attracted so much attention at the Elysee, was in the Elizabethan style, with diamond ornaments. She also wore a superb diamond comb, and hair-pins tipped with the same precious gems. Contrasting with this charming toilet, which was all white, there were others on the same occasion very gorgeous in their Oriental hues. In fact,

THE CHINESE AMBASSADRESS (known here as the Marquise de Tseng) is the

with speece cash and hank Irom lengthy fastof their horses soon gave way. To make
of their horses soon gave way. To make
nich the speece of the speece of

years her senior. Photographs of the Royal fiancés have been taken in various costumes. One represents the Archduke Rudolph in the uniform of a Colonel of Infantry, and the Princess Stephanic in white satin with a bouquet on the corsage; in another the Archduke is in tollette de ville with a long redingote and a bouton that the correction of the correc Archduke is in tollette de ville, with a long redingote and a boutonnière of violets.—the Princess being in visiting costume; while a third represents them in grand gala costume,—the Archduke wearing the cordon of the Order of Leopold. The
Prince is a famous hunter, like his mother;
and it is truly a picturesque sight to see him
climb the Alps in mountaineer's costume to
hunt the chamois,—which is no unusual sight
for those who visit that locality.

Apropos of the picturesque, I am here reminded of

Apropos of the picturesque, I am here reminded of

NEEDLE-PORTRATTURE.

on which ladies are exercising their slill, in imitation of the tapestries of old,—which is certainly very unsatisfactory as present, but we are told "Patience will overcome all difficulties." M. Gambetta received twelve of these likenesses (or rather carleatures) of himself on Christmas from as many of his lady-admirers, each of whom was ignorant of the others' kind intentions. They are life-size, and singularly develop personal peculiarities of the great statesinan, who is seriously troubled to know how to disposa of them, at they are a source of irritation while in his possession. Gallantry will not allow him to destroy them; but some of his facetious friends propose that they shall be exhibited in the flotel Cluny for "sweet Charity's sake," as the world would be lavish with its wealth to behold M. Gambetta as the medium of the revival of ancient art. The Hotel de Cluny has recently been restored by Government to the style of the Fifteenth Century in his architecture and decorations; and among the latter there are specimens of old Flemish tapestry, representing the history of David and Bathsheba, in which these personages—who are attired in the Court-costume of Louis XIII.—might serve as agreeable companions, in an artistic point of view, to M. Gambetta's pictures. The execution of the Flemish tapestry is perfection, but the conception false in the extreme; while M. Gambetta's are true in their characteristics, but a burlesque on art,—which subject has been so distorted that everybody is daubing in colors, and calling it fine art.

I had almost neglected to notice the MASQUERADE GIVEN BY SARAH BERNHARDT, which was certainly one of the events of the day; but it was like all other assemblies of the brief and was certainly one of the events of the day; but it was like all other assemblies of the brief and was certainly one of the results of the stind and washally less acreaelle six the

MASQUERADE GIVEN BY SARAH BERNHAMPT, which was certainly one of the events of the day; but it was like all other assemblies of the kind, and probably less agreeable, as the great actress was far less brilliant in her assumed character at home than on the stage. It would have been more refreshing if her surroundings had been less theatrical at home, and the memory of her profession for the moment obliberated.

MATHILDE.

childs, whose original and parent house in there, own and control.

The Costumes of Our Grandmothers Heproduced upon Our Strests To-Day.

Cassell's Magasine.

Giancing at the fashion books of fifty and even soventy years ago it is curious to note how in many points we are returning to the modes then in vogue. Nothing but short dresses were to be seen half a century ago; the skirts were just long enough to show the shoes and boots and were trimmed with satia rouleaux and bias f ds. The fashionable colors were Christmas h iy green, scarlet, pink, clarence blue, giraffe yellow, ponceau, camel's half brown, indian red, camelopard yellow, mocassa brown, apricot, olive, peau de serpent, burrage blue, Egyptian sand, Indian red, and violet shot with bottle green,—for shot sliks were coming in then, as they are with us now. The January of 1828 was particularly damp and cold, and slik and satin pelisses were the rage, but, like short Princesse dresses, reaching to the hom, with a lace cape over the shoulders. These pelisses were also worn in the evening, cut low in the neck, and showed robings of white satin in front. Shawls and scarf shawls were coming in also, and feather trimmings found special favor. The hats worn were large, and dress hats were adopted with full evening dress, made of satin and gauze, with blonde lappets and plumes of ostrich or marabout feathers or foral wreaths, birds of paradise being arranged inside and out. They were placed far back on the head. It is to be hoped that we shall not readopt anything so startling as a hat of paradise yellow, lined with crimson velves, trimmed with white puffings and yellow ribon, brocaded black, as worn by a belle of that day. There is much to learn in avoiding past folies. Our dresses have of late hung closely to the figure, but have never as yet attained the scantiness of those times. The skirts were aiways scanty, as well as short, and trimmed often with one or two gathered flounces, scalloped at the edge, surrounded by one or two rows of straight sain rouleaux

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Active and Still Declining

Numbers of Depressing Rumors in Circulation.

Foreign Exchange Weaker-Finances at Chicago. The Produce Markets Less Active-

Grain Firmer-Provisions

e Fears Expressed of a Squeeze in Wheat and Corn.

FINANCIAL.

sequent slight recovery to 37%. Jay Gould to have parted with all his interest in and. Iron Mountain received an unusual at of attention, with the result of forcing a from 55% to 52%. It closed at 52%, a 3%. Erie has been remarkably stondy of ut its turn finally came. It sold at 43% 6. closing at 42%, a decline of 1%. The red lost 1%, to 65%. Burlington & Quincy f a dozen recorded transactions went off 123% Lake Shore sold at 108%@107@107%, it closed, 1% lower than the close of Sat-Northwest, which has held its own well the storm, yielded a little, and was sold from 95% to 94%, solling finally at St. Paul gave way %, to St. Minne-1%, to 55%; and Sloux City %, to 44%, and was sharply attacked. Opening at 40%, and 4, to 40%, and then with a few insel rallies went off to 57%. Toward the her was a becovery of 1, to 33%, which he not decline of the day 3%. The prelious 2%, to 45%. Union Pacific soid at 58%, and Western Union at 105%@104@104%, it closed. The coal shares were very act-pecially Jersey Central. Hudson went off 2, after solling at 81%; Lackawanna 1%. Jersey Central 1%, to 78%, after selling (; and Reading 3%, to 67%. Other were St. Louis & New Orleans of 38%; Chesapeake & Obto 2; Sat Francisco 2%, to 35%; the pre-2%, to 52%; Northern Pacific 3, to 27%;

charges, less interest on the Lehigh & ... 2,125,000

510,000 per day, the road could pay the interest on its bonds and 6 to 7 per cent dividend upon its stock, without taking any account of the San Juan extension."

A new railroad combination is reported by the Bulletin, which says that two of the coal roads, the Jersey Central and the Reading, are also in the way of forming a new Southwestern trunk line to connect the Chesapeake & Ohio, and possibly the Louisville & Nashville system.

CHARLES HENROTIN West Washington-st.
On hand a good assortment of
WEST CHICAGO 5 PES CENT BONDS,
sago, Milwankee & St. Paul 7 per cent first mortgage Honds,
rict of Columbia Alic Bonds, guaranteed by U. S.
ocks bought on New York, San Francisco, and
sigo Stock and Mining Boards.

TRASE & PRANCIS Bankers and Brokers, TO BROADWAY, N. Y.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mising Stock Exchange, asses of Securities Bouchs and Bold on Com-sion and Carried on Margins. Daily Market Letters sent to Customers.

THE PIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS FOR SALE
AGO & NORTHWEN ISS MITGE B. E. SO
CHI., MIL. & ST. PAUL.
Lincoin Park is, South Park is and in.
Cook County and City in.
West Town is.
District Columbia 3.554.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MINING NEWS. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 12.—The follow deicher. Meise Mannoith.

Best & Beicher. 10;
Best & Best

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, April 12:

CITT PROPERTY.

Arnold st. 322 ft s of Twonty-seventh, c 1, 25x 130 ft, dated April 10 (A. S. and A. T. Frek to Phillip Heckmann).

Listen at, 13 ft ne of Elien, n w f, 32x 123 ft, dated April 10 (A. S. and A. T. Frek to Phillip Heckmann).

Listen at, 13 ft ne of Elien, n w f, 32x 123 ft, dated April 10 (A. S. and A. T. Frek to S. 24 ft, improved, dated April 9 (Carl Finesakowsky to S. Knelk).

Granger st, 23 ft to of Sedgwick, n f, 33x 130 ft, improved, dated April 3 (Thomas Ritchie to John S. 134 ft, dated April 3 (Thomas Ritchie to John S. 136 ft, and April 3 (Thomas Ritchie to John S. 136 ft, dated April 12 (National Life-insurance Company to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chinago Haliroad Company).

Milwaukoe av, se cor Eventreen st, n s f, 75x 130 ft, dated April 10 (State of Randolph Stew-15 (S. 136 ft, dated April 12 (Samuel Johnston to Mary 110 (Honry Poper to Frederick Bock).

Listen av, 30 ft sw of Ekstuteenth st, se f, 25 (10 ft, dated April 12 (Samuel Johnston to Mary Link).

Le Moyne st, 25 ft s of Lewytt, n f, 35x 135 ft, dated flager 12 (George W. Cobb to Mary Frans). Prahst).
State st, 26 ft s of Twenty-ninth, w f, 48x1815, art, dated April 6 (Pfund & Erner to George RI. dated April 8 (Plund & Egner to George Sape).

Askisand av. 18 ft s of Jane st. e. f. 25 ft l. f. dated April 9 fc. H. Trümbull to F. Zaluszkowsky.

Indiama av. 116 ft s of Twenty-sixth st. e. f. Six less ft. improved. dated April 12 (Amos Grannis to Street Bradley).

Sangamon st. fb ft s of Adams. e. f. 25 ft. dated April 13 (Amos Wilmot to Issae P. Dantels).

Ogden av. 83 ft.n e.of Traylor st. s e. f. 25 krift ft. dated April 13 (Amos Wilmot to Issae P. Dantels). Scipp).
Union st, s e cor of O'Brion, w f. 48301 ft, dated
April 13 (F. and W. Lodding to John S. Mat-801)... Cottage Grove av, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts., w f. 2010 ft, improved, dated April 6 (Sarah S. Sanford to Susan C. Mords).

3,000 dated April 6 (Saran S. Sanford to Susan C. Morris).
Twenty-infit is, n w cor of Fordand sy, s f, 24 s-likelisig ft, improved, dated April 20 (Sampal J. Work to Williams Wilkinson).
West Van Buren is, fif w of Loomis, s f, Siz, 16 ft, dated April 22 (George H. Lafin to A. A. Franchere).
West Madison st, n e cor of Homan ay, s f, 202125 ft, dated March 16 (A. E. Vaughan to Kate t, Staples March 16 (A. E. Vaughan to Kate t, Staples 16) ft c of Lincoln, n f, 48205 ft, dated April 29 (James Penglilly to John G. Uschlies).

Uschlies)

NORTH OF CITY LINITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Clybourn se, n wand s w cor of Wrightwood.

(25 acres), dated April E (Alexander N. Fullerton to William Deering).

SOUTH OF CITY LINITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-ROUSE.

Grand boulevard, n w cor of Forty-third st. of Lower Court of the Co bucher).
Thirty-ninth et, same as the above, dated April 9 ff. Klotzbucher to H. Dittmann.
Sheridan av. a w cor of Forty-fourth et, c f. 125 x 124 ff. c dated March 3 G. E and H. L. Turner to Arthur it. Day).
Westworth av. 65 ff in all Forty-third et, a f. E. Scholler, dated April 26 (G. R. Sawin to Harriet Forty-

COMMERCIAL. The following were the receipts and of the leading articles of produce to

1880. | 1839. | 1880. | 1878. Withdrawn from store during Saturday for

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 10 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car No. 3 do, 3 cars mixed. 17 cars No. 2 spring, 20 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected, 1 car no grade 66 wheat; 80 cars No. 2 corn, 52 cars high mixed, 3 cars new mixed, 5 cars rejected (140 corn); 15 cars white cats, 11 cars No. 2 mixed, 10 cars rejected (26 cats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 2 cars No. 2 do; 2 cars No. 3 barley, 2 cars extra do. Total, 230 cars, or 117.00 bu. Inspected out: lo. Total, 239 cars, or 117,000 bu. Ins 4,014 bu wheat, 114,114 bu corn, 10,300 bu val., 1,916 bu rye, 15,953 bu barley.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week, the total of rail movement, includ-

21,808 22,200 29,716 38,320 41,4301 10,631 120,438 42,320 42,320 60,730 42,320 62,330 42,330

53.814 217.548 3,546,065 374,118 is little room for fresh arrivals, as shippers are rather slow, so far, in taking grain out of store. This may be changed after next Thursday, when "regular" grain will only owe life storage, and "regular" grain will only owe life storage, and anything over that must be allowed for by a reduction from the selling price. There may also be more willingness on the part of holders to sell, in order to avoid the piling up of storage charges, which goes on at the rate of nearly \$5,000 each day on the quantity of grain now in some quarters of the old-time fear of a squeeze in May, owing to the inability of country holders to place their staff in store, with warehouses already full to overflowing. Of course it is known that grain must be actually in store in order to be regular for delivery on contracts. It is not regular if standing in cars on track, however good it may be. We note that receipts of hogs increased yesterday. Mess

May and \$10.37%@10.40 for June. Lard closed a shade lower, at \$0.371% seller May and \$7.05% 7.07% for June. Short ribs closed at \$6.25% for June. Spring wheat closed about le higher, at \$1.12% for April and \$1.14% for May. Corn closed %c higher, at 32%c for April and 35%c for May. Oats closed stronger, at 30%c for June and 30%@ 30%c for May. Rye was quiet at 65@68%c seller the month. Barley was unchanged, No. 2 closing at 75@75c, and extra 3 at 54@55c. Hogs were 5e lower, at \$4.30@4.50 for light, and at \$4.20@4.70 for heavy. Cattle were active and irregularly

firm both for cottons and woolens. The demand for hats, caps, and millinery continues active at sustained prices. No changes were noted in the boof and shoe market. There was a quiet and fairly steady market for dried fruits, an &c decline in currants being the only change noted. Fish were in moderate request only. Whitefish, trout, and cod were quoted lower. Smoked halibut advanced &c. The demand for butter continued light, and prices were weak and lower. Cheese was unchanged. Oils sold at unchanged prices. Pig iron remained inactive, with values much unsettled. Coal was dull, as previously quoted. Lumber was unchanged at the yards. Orders are getting more numerous, and the shipments are fair. The lake receipts were small. Sawmills are starting, and the receipts are expected to increase right along. The wool dealers reported little change. They expect to close out the present stock at current prices. The inquiry for hroom-corn is improving, and the stock is firmly held at the late advance, and there is some talk of a further rise. Hay was in fair local request and steady. Seeds were slow and easy. The offerings were fair, but buying orders were scarce. Hides were steady. Poultry and eggs were easy, the inquiry being light, as usual, on the first of the week. Green fruits showed no change.

Green fruits showed no chan ge.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged.

Room was taken for corn to Buffalo at 5c, and to

Room was taken for corn to Buffalo at 5c, and to Kingston at 8%c.

Rail freights were nominal at 35c per 100 lbs on grain and 45c on provisions to New York. Through freights to Liverpool were 76c on meats and lard and 60%c on flour; do to Glasgow 60%c, and lard and meats to Hamburg 85c.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 164,000 bu, and the shipments 130,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 18,080 bris; wheat, 83,978 bu; corn, 156,885 bu; cats, 45,060 bu; corn-meal, 638 pkgs; rye, 144 bu; barley, 1,100 bu; mail, 44,255 bu; pork, 456 bris; boef, 767 bris; cut meats, 5,185 pkgs; lard, 5,000 tes; whisky, 639 bris. lard, 5,000 tes; whisky, 639 brls.
Exports for forty-eight hours—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 205,000 bu; corn, 295,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu.

1,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu. Bacon, bs. ... 30,340,073 IT.188,340 ID.871,345
The following table shows the exports from
New York for the week ending Wednesdny
evening last, with comparisons:

Week end'g Week end'g Week end'g
Aprill, 188 Merch S1, 20
Plont, bris. ... 88,929 Merch S2, 228
Whose, bu. ... 88,126 87,111 918,356
Core, bu. ... 1,89,183 1,103,356 638,400

The following table shows the stocks of grain n New York on the dates named: Wheat, bu. 3,412,000 3,621,000 2,465,754 1,571,000 Corn. bu. 60,040 854,880 702,564 52,200 Cots., bu. 920,000 854,000 62,00 854,000 Rev. bu. 920,000 67,000 854,000 100,000 Rev. bu. 176,000 854,000 104,000 Rev. bu. 176,000 854,000 Rev. bu. 176,000 Rev. bu. 176,000 Rev. bu. 176,000 R

And now the cry is raised in certain quarters that the bears in wheat and corn have oversold themselves, and are at the mercy of the longs. No one seems to be exactly sure about it, and the whole thing may be only a groundless rumor, so far as the outcome of it is concerned. But there is no room to doubt the existence of an overweelmingly big short interest. The folks have encouraged one another to sell, like boys in mischief, and accepted each decline resulting from vigorous short-selling to be an argument in favor of selling still more. Whether or no the longs would make money by putting on the screws is another matter. The circumstances of the case would seem to be entirely against it; but they might decide upon such a course in the hope of reducing losses. If they control the storage room they are able to bother the shorts badly, however it may fare with themselves.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregular, with only a

canwased and nucleod.

GHEASE—Quiet. We quote white at 56556, and yellow at 56156.

BEEF—Was quietat \$6.00610 for mess, \$5.006.00 for extra mess, and \$1.00617.55 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at \$4.006 for city and \$56 506 for country.

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR—Was quiet and steady. There was a better temand on export account, but bids were generally below the views of holders. There was a fair local inquiry. Sales were reported of 650 bris winters, partly at \$5.75; 2.256 bris double extras, partly at \$5.75 partly at \$4.75; 2.26 bris double extras, partly at \$5.85 86.00; 160 bris low grade at \$4.256.00; and 225 bris rye four on private terms. Total, 3.075 bris. Export fours in sucks were quoted at \$5.0065.25 for extras. and \$6.2565.00 for choice do.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Sales were reported of 11 are bran at \$14.0624.75; I cars middlings at \$15.00; car shorts at \$14.25; and I cars wheat agreemings at rts at \$14.25; and 2 cars wheat ser R.0068.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$13.12% \$13.25 per ton on track. SPRING WHEAT—Was rather less active, though

age, at 55:; 1.00 bu by sample at 50:600 on track; and 500 bu at 58: delivered. Total, 5.30 bm.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was easier, with sales of 525.00 bu at \$1.11568 l. 12 for April, \$1.1601.1145 for May, \$1.12562.1256 for June, \$1.085681.086 for July, and 9150c for Lee year. Corn was steady, with sales of 175.00 bu at 53:56 for April, 30:60 for May, \$3.56 for June, and \$1.95650c for April, 30:60 for May, \$3.56 for June, and \$1.95560c for July. Outs-5.00 bu at 30:60 for May, and \$10.3510.05 for June. Lard-1.00 tes at \$1.095 solier June. Mess porg-8.25 bris at \$10.25600.25 for May, and \$2.25 for June. APTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was firmer, selling at \$1.1461.146 for May, and closed at \$1.196. July sold at \$1.1861.1364, and closed at \$1.196. July sold at \$1.1861.1364, and closed at \$1.196. July sold at \$1.1960.146 for May, and closed at 5756. Islather large orders for corn were received from New York. Outs sold at 3056 cases for May, and \$1.0501.136 for May, and \$1.1501.156 like July sold at \$1.196 for June. Mess pork closed steady at \$10.2256811.55 for June, Mess pork closed steady at \$10.2256811.55 for May, and \$10.35156 like June sold at 3056. Islather large orders for corn were received from New York. Outs sold at 3056 cases for June. Mess pork closed steady at \$10.2256811.55 for June, Mess pork closed \$1.100 like \$1.100 like

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a little better trade, and a strong feeling. It is said that there is less corn in the producing districts than for ten years past:

Choice hurl.

S 6854
Fine green self-working 6774
Fine green self-working 6774
Fine dealers of the self-working 6774
Fine green self-working fine self-wance of eurona near take taking nothing in advance of eurona needs, and as stocks are slowly accumulating there is an increased pressure to self. We revise our quotations as follows:

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Saturday and Monday, S.300; same time last week, 3.87; official last week. 30,128; shipped last week, 13,122. The arrivals were more than twice as large as for the same day last week, and were more than a thousand head in excess of the largest number ever reported for any previous Monday. Eastern advice—were rather favorable, and buyers were disposed to take hold generously, but the enormous receipts proved a greater pressure than the market could withstand, and for anything above common prices were off 1920c. As the decline trading was active, and by 3 o'clock the larger part of the supply had changed owners. Butchers' stuff and stockers did not share in the decline. The proportion of common cattle was unusually small, and under a good demand the closing prices of last week were easily sustained. There were sales all the way from \$2.256.50. Most of the day's work, however, was done at \$2.0063.75 for butchers' stock and stockers, at \$4.006.40 for fair to choice shipping sleers, and at \$4.806.15 for extra grades, sich as are required for the export trade. The market closed steady at the decline, though a good many cattle were left over.

[Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1.800 to 1.200 ftm. Choice Beeves—Fine. 7st., well-formed steers, weighing 1.800 to 1.200 ftm. Butchers' Stock—Food common steers and \$4.2504.70 country of the steer left over.

Weighting 1.00 to 1.000 ftm. Butchers' Stock—Food common steers and \$4.2504.70 country of the steer left over.

Weighting 1.000 to 1.000 ftm. Butchers' Stock—Food common steers and \$4.2504.70 country of the steer left over.

Weighting 1.000 to 1.000 ftm. Butchers' Stock—Food common steers and \$4.2504.70 country of the steer left over.

Weighting 1.000 to 1.000 ftm. Butchers' Stock—Food common steers and \$4.2504.70 country of the steer left over.

Weighting 1.000 to 1.000 ftm. Butchers' Stock—Food common steers and \$4.2504.70 country of the steer left over. Inferior to common. Relis

Roll. Roll. Relis

BAGGING-Was reported quiet and unchanged. There was a steady set of prices:

Stark. 55 Buriaps 18461846 Buriaps 18461846 Buriaps 18461846 Gunnies, single Relision 1846 Gunnies, stagle Relision 1846 Gunnies, stagle Relision 1846 Gunnies, deuble 2846284 Lewiston 2846 Wool sacks 6650 American. 2846

BUILDING MATERIALS-Were in moderate demand. The stock of bricks is light, and dealers are closing it out in small lots. New bricks are quoted at \$7.00 for future delivery. It is doubtful if the yards are running before May. Other materials were steady:

halibut advanced Mc. We quote the as follows: Whitefish, No. 1, \$2.4-br!. Whitefish, family, \$9.4-br!. Whitefish, family, \$9.4-br!. Mackere-Bloater, shore, \$9.-br!. Mackere-No. 1 shore, \$9.-br!. Mackere-No. 2 bay, \$9.-br!. Mackere-No. 2 bay, \$9.-br!. Mackere-No. 2 bay, \$1.5-br!. Macker-No. 2 bay, \$1.5-br!. Mack California salmon, sc-bris.
FRUITS AND NUTS-Caslightly reduced prices,—now
were no other changes, most
Nuts were dult, with Brasils
ing are the prices on

LIVE STOCK.

1,000 bs.
Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers.
Venls, per 100 bs.

CATTLE RALES.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
Liverpools, April 12-11:30 a. m.—Floure-No. I,
lis; No. 2, 11s 3d.

GRAIN—Whest—Winter, No. 2, 10s; white, No. 2, 10s
dt; spring, No. 1, 10s 9d: No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 10s
2d; No. 2, 10s 3d; club, No. 1, 18s 3d; No. 2, 10s 9d. Cora

—New, No. 1, 5s 95d; No. 2, 5s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 63s 6d. Lard, 38s 9d.

Liverpool, April 12.—Corton—Irregular and fast at
75437 3-18d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export. (01 3-lbd; marrian, 4,000. LARD—American, 38-6d. LINSZED OIL—279-9d.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. April 12.—Hods

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, April 12.—GRAIN—Wheel—A further advance of 1611/2 occurred in the Instance of winter wheat, which, after a tame opening, met with ready sale through the afternoon on speculation, but towards the close for shipment: No. 2 red was freely taken on export secount. Spring wheat gained decidedly in favor, advancing fully 1c; 184,00 bm No. 2 red at 81.75/61.83/2; 28,000 bm do, April options, at 31.75/61.83/2; 28,000 bm do, June options, at 31.75/61.83/2; 28,000 bm do, June options, at 31.75/61.83/2; 28,000 bm do, June options, at 41.75/61.83/2; 28,000 bm do, June options, at 41.75/2; 28,000 bm do, June options, at 51.75/2; 28,000 bm do, June options, at 5

Strained.
TURPENTINE—Pirmer at 346.5c.
RGGS—Dull and lower: Western, 11613.4c.
RGGS—Dull and lower: Western, 11613.4c.
PROVISIONS—Pork steady: Old mess, 548.7b; new, 511.5c. Deef quies, but steady. Out mests quiet but Steady: long clear middles, 7c, abort clear middles, 7cc. Later firmer; prime steam, 57.5c.
RUSTERL—Firm; Western, 156.5c.
UREESS—Firm; Western, 156.1c.
WHISKY—Mominal at 51.3c. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April il.—FLOUB—Dull; Western extras, \$1.006.500; Minnesota extras, medium, \$3.375; rood, \$6.206.551; choice, \$5.00; fancy, \$1.25; Ohio extras, good, \$6.00; fancy, \$1.25; Minnesota patent process, \$7.254. Rye flour quiet at \$1.50.

GRAIN—Wheat stendy; Western rejected, on track, \$1.375; No. 2 rod, in elevator, \$1.34691.35; No. 2, April, \$1.35 ltd, \$1.335 asked; May, \$1.31 ltd, \$1.315; asked; June, \$1.325; ltd, \$1.335; asked; June, \$1.325; ltd, \$1.335; asked; June, \$1.325; ltd, \$1.336; asked; June, \$1.325; ltd, \$1.356; asked; June, \$1.356; ltd, \$1.356;

NEW ORLEANS,

BOSTON.

CINCINNATI, O., April 12.—COTTO

Phovisions—Pork firm at \$10.75. in a \$10.75. in a \$10.75. in \$10.7 TOLEDO.

LOUISVILLE.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.-Gr

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., April 12.—GRAIN—Corn quies easy; high-mixed, 315,63546; mixed No. 2, 125,67556.

No. 2, 125,67556.

HIGHVINES—Nominal at 71.054

DETROIT.

DETROIT. April 12.—FLOUR—DQU.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; extra nominal; Sc. 14

FLI95(; April, 8.194; May, 81.19; June, 81.19; Sc. 14)

OSWEGO,
OSWEGO,
OSWEGO,
OSWEGO,
Asril E GRAIN-Whest stear;
No. 1 Minnesota soring, 81.24 Corn dall;
mixed, 55e.
BUFFALO.
BUFFALO.
BUFFALO.
BUFFALO.
CANAL FREIGHTS-Unchanged. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—GRAIN—Wheel red. \$1.1461.16. Corn firm at 25635c. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, April IR.—PETROLEUM—Quotic and white, 180 test, 784c.

PITTSBUHG, Pa., April I2.—PETROLEUM—7 ive; crude weak and lower at focat Parker's ment; refined, 186678c, Philadelphia deliver.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April I2.—PETROLEUM opened at 1716cr, highest, 716c; lowest for, 15c; antipaients, 28.50; average, 28.20; charter, average, II,700; transctions, 48.50.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, April I2.—COTTON—84257.

NEW ORLEANS, April E.—COTTON—Bean dling, 12/ac; low middling, 11/ac; good ordinary, net receipts, 5,616 bales; gross, 6,624; exports to Britain, 4,150; Continent, 2,50; sales, 15/4,004.

St. Louis, Mo., April 12.—Cotton—Level dlings, 130; sales, 2,500 bales; receipts, 50; 1,300; stock, 6,400.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The market continue but most descriptions of goods are fruit agents. Cotton goods quiet and steady. Fruit and agents prices unchanged. Ginghams and lawns in fair request. Man's wear wooden amount makes sold ahound, and prices very final.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEA New York and Glascow.
CIRCASSIA. April II. ya m | DE VONIA. April II. Ham | BOLIVIA. April II. Ham | BOLIVIA. April II. Ham | BOLIVIA. April II. See york to London direct.
CAL'PNIA. April II. Sa m | EL/NIA. April III. Sa m | EL/NIA HENDERSON BRUTHERS & Washing

STATE LINE
To Glascow, Liverpool, Dublin, Beffrag, and Sedery, from N. Y., every Thursday. Pint to 55 à according to accommodation see at the second see and the second see at the second second see at the second s CUNARD MAIL LIN

WHITESTARL

MARINI

More Mishaps from

Messra. Hitbard & Van nouncing that Capt. Henr peller Champiain, reporter SCHOONER 1DA KI ON North Manitou Island tug Welcome would profrom Milwankse with are About 5 o'clock last evreached her dock at this porter sought out Capt. Irom him that the Keith point of the Island, with beauth as if the head discount. from him that the Keith point of the Island, with I beach, as if she had drag full of water and apparen position of the vessel is northerly and easterly win Ida Keith was shipped fr Lyon 2 Co. It consists corn, which will prolots. The insurance and is placed as follow Acton, \$1,000; Orient, \$3,00 vessel is owned by her Keith. She is a handsome den. Capt. Keith is secur amount of \$15,000 on a vaithis insurance the Phoenix Mext came a telegram for John R. Long, Esq., con the

to John R. Long, Esq., con the STRANDING OF THE A fore-and-aft schooner owned by him, in South being the stated briefly that the stated briefly that the sanchor and mainsail, and in her hold. The inform the tug Caroline William been engaged to render a pected shortly with steam Mr. Long telegraphed On his vessel towed either to kee for repairs. I lansmuc be discharged, and Manite for handling damaged grawill undoubtedly be towed Allen's cargo consists of shipped from this port. It is, and in the Lloyds and 54. The insurance upon the the Lloyds has \$2,000, the ithe Preents \$2,500.

Another telegram to som announced the

BARGE HAME

BARGE HAME

This is the old schooner H
rested upon the bottom so

Branch or Orden Canal.

The sew is rested, repaired

the view of running her in
the view of running her in
tween Lake Huron and La
Northern Transit proposite
fowing the Humbet to Tasater occurred. With the
sater occurred. With the
peller Champinin the sink
shoal water in the harbo
Thouse of the Canal Canal

That Canal Schoon

St. Glen Racbor, She It
boand down either from C
with grain. The disability
in the main of a loss of
craft may also be leaking.

The grain-loaded schoon

Tan grain-loaded schoon

Tan grain-loaded schoon

Tan grain-loaded schoon

Tan grain-loaded schoon

STIAM-BARGE JA
In the ice in the south p
stack.

THE SCHOOLIE

reported in spectal dispate
as about three miles north
filed in secut two live rainu
she laye in about mile feet
the beach and has SE coas.
Captain thinks her botton
up, and it is doubtfor
commanded by Capt.
Sen of the edy. She is i
Buffalo agencies. - of which
western and \$5,000 in the O
ment of the Montault is 38
in Owero by George Gel
and was valued at \$12,00.

has at last assum no. Larg Pri

ity firmer; nothing doing f. 1647.15. Lard homin at the sec. 44 as to at the sec. 44 as to at the sec. 45 as to at

Quiet at \$11.50. Lard

SSAS CITY. ; No. 2 white, 224(2444)c. One

minal at \$1.05%.

DETROFT.
1.—PLOUR—Dall.
saler; extra nominal; So. 1 wins
(; May, \$1.19; June, \$1.17%; million)

OSWEGO, II.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; have suring, \$1.26. Corn dail; Washing DIANAPOLIS.

April 12.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No.
Corn firm at 2500c. Oats firm at

April 12.—Petholeum—Fairly of lower at Scat Parker's for 17%. Philadelphia delivery.

April 12.—Petholeum—Michesla, 77%c; lowest, 76; do in average, 20,00; chariers, acctions, 40,000.

COTTON.

April 12.—Corron—Steady: 25
idding, 11/ic; good ordinary; 10/ic;
les; gross 6.080; exports to Greatinent, 2.530; sales, 4.030;

April 12.—Cotton—Lower;
600 bales; receipts, 200; ship RY GOODS.
12.—The market continues quisions of goods are firmly held woods quiet and stendy. Prints dell inchanged. Ginghams and prints at the continues of the

CERMAN LLOYD.

London.

London.

The Hemon.

Fassengers booked to do the flowest rates.

AGE—From New York to Socialize and Bromen.

Melloyce, and Bromen.

Mell

Another telegram to some party in this city amounced the BARGE HAMLET SUNK, having been cut through by ice in the Straits. This is the old schooner Hamlet that for years rested upon the bottom somewhere in the North Brance or Orden Canal. During the past winter she was reised, repaired at Miller Brothers' shippard, and sold to parties in East Saginaw, who supplied her with a single barge spar, with he view of running her in the Jumber trade between Lake Huron and Lake Eric ports. The forthern Transit propeller City of Concord was to the propeller Champain the sinking craft was run into the transit of the propeller Champain the sinking craft was run into the water in the harbor at Mackinac City. Williams reports having seen a large BLACK schooner DISABLED at the filed.

Cap. Williams reports having seen a large BLACK schooner DISABLED at the flat of the propeller Champain the sinking craft was run into the water in the harbor at Mackinac City. Williams could not learn her himse. The disability appeared to consist a team and of a loss of canvas, although the east may also be leaking. Capt. Williams could not learn her name.

The grain-loaded schooners

7. Y. AVERY AND J. N. FOSTER, be downward bound from this port, returned in the rate of the first of the carron her Captain and the rate of the first one canwas and sprung a leak. Partice one trains to be very uncommunicative concerning its details.

Cap. Williams saw the STEAM-BARGE JARVIS LORD

The school of the school of the Straits fathers as the school of the carron of the carro NE MAIL STEAMERS TE LINE
pel, Dublin, Belfast and Land
overy Thursday, Pirst Cabin,
accommittation, Second Ca

reported in spectal dispatches to THE TRIBUNE as the chrocomer Montaux, reported in spectal dispatches to THE TRIBUNE as the three miles north of Port Hope, Mich., in all shout it wilve minutes after she struck, the last twelve minutes after she struck, the last it wilve minutes after she struck, the last it shout him feet of water a mile from Captain thinks her bottom is pretty well used up, and it is doubtful if she can be for of. The Montauk is owned and to of the Montauk is owned for Michell arencies,—of which \$4,000 is in the Greet waters and \$5,000 in the Orient. The measurement of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the control of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the control of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the Montauk is 381 tons. She was built in the struck of the str

MARINE NEWS. Huge Grist of Disasters Ground by the Recent Norther.

clousers les Keith, A. J. Rogers, Anna Therine, A.

0. Hansen, and C. A. King Stranded.

A Number of Vessels Return with Loss of

More Mishaps from Contact with Ice in

The Schooler Montauk a Total Loss on Lake Huron-Escanaba Open.

HE DISASTER RECORD.

The destruence character of Saturday's norther and mostorm became painfully apparent to a number of Chicago vessel-owners yesteras, ware intelligence of disaster-upon dissalor and management for several hours from poured in upon them for several hours from poured in the said was the absence of any mention of less of life. The ball opened at an early hour with a telegram from Evanston, announcing the schools for the said stanchor a few miles below Grosse Point. Capt. Charles Ibach proceeded to the assistance of the craft with the tag J. H. Hetokiey, and by all o'clock had her safely moored in Illinois Central Cally. The Rogers presented a forform appearance. Her cargo of corn had shifted so as to give her a list of fully eighteen inches to starbard; the jib. Hying jib, and foresall were torn into ribbons, while the jibtopsuil and mainsait loaded as if the services of a sullmaker were absuled necessary to reader them serviceabler dusmare, bumber-blocks, etc., lay in a confused pie under the lee rail, partially covered by the piecessary to reader them services the them.

sinch secessary to render them as recessary to render the less rail, partially covered by the rail forestil; ice two inches thick covered to shaded portions of the deck ward, and filled the belly of the streed forestil nearly full; all of the cabin tered forestil, being all that remained of the yawl. Accoming to the statements of the crew the Rogers set have been nearly abreast of Point au secies, within ten miles of the east shore, and aght of the South Maniftou harbor light, when is sorther struck her. Its approach had been moticed, and the force was so great as almost throw the vessel upon her beam. All this were called to reef the forestil and jus, but before anything could a secondished these important adjuncts

ber and all hands from that seemed so imminent. After be logers was run up the lake of the squaresail, all the while and shipping seas because of

the Straits.

Canvas and Leaking.

the vessel could not be got away from the dock, the Captain sonttled her, in order to preserve her from total demolition. She lies in eight feet of water, with 760 barrels of salt on board.

Sunday morning the schooner C. A. King arrived off Recine with a cargo of lumber for that port. The tug Sill undertook to tow her inside. Everything went all right until the vessel neared the harbor, when she commenced to pound heavily, and an effort was made on the part of the tug to tow her back out into the lake. The result was the tow-line parted, and the vessel commenced going ashore rapidly. The tug got another line, and that also parted, and the vessel went ashore just south of the harbor piers. When the line parted the scoud time a niece of it got in the tug is wheel, rendering her powerless, and she commenced drifting shoreward rapidly, and was soon in the breakers near shore, and every one thought she would be wrecked. The life-boat crew, however, were promptly on hand, a line was run to the pier, and the tug was pulled out of danger and got safely into harbor, where the line was son got out of the wheel. When the King struck she was immediately souttled. The vessel is owned by J. N. Barker, a hardware merchant of this city. Mr. Barker received a telegram announcing the vessel had been-pulled off and towed into the harbor.

her foreboom in the gale Saturday night off the Manitous.

On Lake Huron, during the gale, the schooner David A. Weils broke her foreboom and main paff; the schooner H. P. Baldwin lost her deck orecrastle; and the schooners James Couch and forecastic; and the schooners James Couch and Nagara lost small boats. Capt, Lynes, of the schooner Homer, says he lost his large anchor in the joe in the Straits Friday night. He says the schooners E. Fitz-gerald and Halsred also lost their anchors in the

MILWAUKEE'S CONTRIBUTION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, April 12.—The schooner J. A. Milwaukee, April 12.—The schooner J. A. Foster, corn-laden from Chicago, reached here this morning with foresail, mainsail, four libs, foreboom, and jibboom gone and cargo shifted. The gale struck the vessel off Point au Becsies, and she lay hove-to for twenty-four hours. Capt. McHenry reports a wild time, and says he expected the vessel would founder.

Capt. Cochrane, of the steamer John A. Dix, reports that while the tug Caroline Williams was towing the schooner Annie O. Hanson out of Manistee harbor Sunday morning the vessel, and went ashore south of the piers. When the Dix left Manistee Sunday night three tugs were working at the vessel, and her deck-load was being taken off. Capt. Cochrane sent the tug Leviatthan up from Ludington to assist in getting the stranded craft off.

The unknown fore-and-aft schooner at anch

off.

The unknown fore-and-aft schooner at anchor in the bay here, as telegraphed on Sunday, proves to be the T. Y. Avery, corn-laden from Chicago. She was towed in this morning, and is leaking at the rate of clight inches per hour. The Avery also split her mainsail.

The schooner Red-White-and-Bline was in the ice at Mackinaw City on Sunday. She lost here big anchor and fifteen fathoms of chain. The schooner David Vance was also there in the ice, all right.

Sunday night the tag S. S. Cox, while winding the schooner Frank Crawford to tow her out, broke the vessel's fibboom. The vessel is detained for repairs.

Orders were received from Buffalo this morning to unload the propeller Commedore before going into dry-dock. The grain will have to be removed by buckets, which will take a couple of weeks at least.

The tag Kitty Smoke is here to tow the old propeller Susquehanna to Manitowoc.

Cleared for below: Steam-barge Ira H. Owen, barge Jessie Linn, schooners Reuben Doud, G. C. Trumpff. For Escanaba: Steam-barge Forest City, schooner Alice B. Norris.

The tag H. N. Martin went to Racine to night to tow the old schooner Gen. Sigel to Manitowoc.

The schooner T. Y. Avery was docked to-day with a cargo on board to stop a leak.

Additional departures—Schooners M. E. Perew and Prince Alired.

LAKE HURON DISASTERS.

Sunday.

The schooner Fame is here in dry-dock, repairing a hole! in her bottom, stove in on Saturday at Au Sable during the storm.

The steamer Dove, arrived from Alpena tonight, reports the three-masted schooner J. Y. Martin ashore six miles above Oscoda, with a ting working at her. tug working at her.
The propeller Roanoke, salt-laden, left to-day

or Chicago.

Lumber freights unchanged. Wind south. SCHOONER A. THORINE ASHORE.

place her in drydock for examination, and proposes to make another start as soon as new canvas can be supplied.

Following the return of the schooner Rogers can be supplied.

Following the return of the schooner Rogers can be supplied.

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Following the return of the schooner Rogers can be supplied to the property of the property of the property of the school of the same state of the return of the school of the return of the school of th

to John R. Long, Esq., conveying intelligence of the STRANDING OF THE W. R. ALLEN,
a fore-and-art schooner of 296 tons burden, owned by him, in South Manitou harbor. The teigram came from Capt. McMoran. It stated briefly that the Allen lost her large anchor and mainsail, and had six feet of water in her hold. The information was added that the tug Caroline Williams, of Manistee, had, been engaged to render assistance, and was expected shortly with same pand hawser. Mr. Long telegraphed Capt. McMoran to have his vessel to hotty with ansunch as the carge must be discharged, and Manitowoc has no facilities for handing damaged grain, the disabled craft will undoubtedly be towed to Milwaukee. The Allen's carge consists of 19,000 bushels corn, an apped from this port. It is insured for \$9,000—the insurance upon the built is \$5,000. Of this the Lloyds has \$2,000, the Manhattan \$2,500, and the Phoenic \$2,500.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., April 12.—Passed up—Propellers Buffalo, Wissahickon and consort, steambarges Egyptian, C. J. Kershaw, schooners Stampede, Cheney Ames, Minuehaba.

Arrived—King Sisters, Col. Cook.

Passed down—Propelier Portage, steam-barge Westford, and schooners S. B. Pomeroy, Seaman, James Davidson and barges, J. H. Rutter, Nelson, Jarvis Lord, Schooners James Couch, Lizzle A. Law, Lafrinier, Niugara, Scotia, C. C. Barnes, Kingdisher, F. W. Knapp, Higyie & Jones, Ishpeming, Halsted, Prestou, S. J. Tilden. The new steam-barge Iron Age was launched at 9 o'clock this morning.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—Arrived.—Propellers Chicago and Arabia, from Chicago, grain and merchandise; propeller Chauncy Hulburt, Toledo; schooners Jura, J. E. Bailey, grain; schooner Fleetwing; Detroit, pig-iron and stoves.

Clearances.—Propeller Chauncy Hulburt, Newburg; schooners Morning Star, West Side, F. D. Barker, coul, Chicago; schooner J. E. Bailey, Toledo; schooner Havana, Detroit, coal.

There were no charters reported, although a good demand for vessels for coal at 50 cents to Chicago.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND. O., April 12.—Vessels cleared—
Steam-barges S. Chamberiain, Fred Kelley; schooners Camden, Ahira Cobb, Thomas Quayle, James C. Harrison, coal; Emma A. Mayes, coal, Escanaba; Carlingford, coal; Oliver Culver, Chicago.

Charters—Schooners Leadville and Guiding Star, coal to Chicago, and Cataraot, coal to Port Stanley, all private terms.

ESCANABA OPEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ESGANABA OPEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ESGANABA, Mich., April 12.—Our barbor is open.

The propellers David W. Rust, Robert Hackett, and Forest City broke their way into the docks in three hours, the Rust reaching there first. The Rust's consorts lie at anchor neur by. A wheelsman on the Rust had a leg broken as the Hackett was passing.

The schooner Marengo will leave to-morrow.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna.

ERIE, April 12.—Arrived—Propeller W. H.
Barnum, Buffalo; sailed to-night for Chicago, with coal.

ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL.

W. H. Mott, Cistodian of the Lake St. Clair Flats Canal, has informed Maj. F. Harwood that he has made careful soundings of the waterway of the canal with the following result:

At the entrance of the north end of the canal there are fifteen feet of water, and an average depth through the canal to lower or south end of fifteen and a half feet of water, and at the south end, about 500 feet below the canal banks, there are fourteen and a half feet of water. Heavy draught vessels will do well to keep the centre of the channel in passing out, as there are shoal places on the sides of the channel,

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS Grain freights are steady and unchanged, though some agents report a more healthy feeling apparent. The chapters were: Steam-barge N. K. Falrbank, 56,000 bushels corn to Bullalo at 5 cents; steam-barge Lincoin and barge Gibralter, 22,000 bushels corn to Kingston at 814 cents.

very little was done in coarse freights yesterday. The schooner Vermont was chartered for wood from Pentwater to Chicago at \$2 per cord, and the schooner America for dry lumber from Oconto to Chicago at \$1.75 per cord.

Doonto to Chicago at \$4.75 per cord.

BETWEEN ICEBERGS.

Capt. C. Hubbard, of the schooper Marion W. Page, tells a story that smacks of Munchauseniam, but is nevertholess true. He says that on Saturday morning, while coming through the Straits, he saw a canal-schooner in the South Passage, downward-bound and leading the fact. This vessel was jammed between two banks of ice that completely hid her hull from view. except at the ends. Her spars aione could be seen above the ice-banks. Capt. Hubbard added that these banks in places were fully twenty feet high.

A JAM IN THE RIVER. When the tugs reached Allen's Slip with the barge Argonaut yesterday she refused to move into the slip, because there was not sufficient water to float her. The united power of the tugs Hackley, Johnson, and Gardner was not sufficient to force her over the buttom. Afterwards the barge was backed out of the entrance of the slip across the channel of the South Branch in such a manner as to establish a blockade, which insted some time and detained quite a number of tugs and canal-bouts.

WHITE LAKE HARBOR. Quite a fleet of vessels were compelled to remain in White Lake during the prevalence of the north wind on Sunday, because of the shoaling of the water between the piers to about eight feet. Several of the vessels thus detained have not yet arrived. Among the craft detained were several steam-barges.

FIRST ROUND TRIP. At 5 o'clock last evening the propeller Cham-plain, Capt. Heary Williams, arrived here from Sarnia, having completed the first round trip through the Straits this season. The Champlain had a cargo of merchandise, which con stituted the first receipts of the kind by take and rail the present season.

PORT JOTTINGS. The steam-barge Edwards arrived here yesterday from the Lower Lakes, towing the Marian W. Page. The schooners Mary Copley and Nellie Redington also arrived, the Copley being the first craft to come through under sail. The Mary Copley, Redington, and Cape Horn came through the north passage on Saturday without difficulty. The steam-barge Inter-Ocean and barge Argonaut have also arrived here with lumber cargoes from Bay City.

Private dispatches roceived here announce that the tug Osvego will assist the Winslow in getting the schooners Swallow and Bailey of

Private dispatches received here announce that the tug Oswego will assist the Winslow in getting the schooners Swallow and Bailey of the rocks at McGulpin's Point.

John Christenson now commands the schooner Lens Johnson.

Jesse Cox is still figuring for the steamer Flora, to do excursion business.

Capt. E. M. Peck was in the city yesterday from Milvaukee. He says 100 men are employed in removing the cabin of the steamship Minneapons and converting her into a first-class freight boat. Cabins will only be left from the foremast forward and smokestack att. The Minneapolis will be ready to go into the iron are trade about the 20th inst.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop New Ers. Grand Huven, towing.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop William Edwards, Erie, coal.
Prop Inter Ocean, Bay City, lumber,
Prop Leland, Elk Rapids, pig-iron.
Prop Champiain, Port House, PORT OF CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Ohicago Tribums.

Mantrowoc, Wis., April 12.—The schooner Arnie Thorins, of this place, bound from Alaska to Chicago with ties, went ashore at the former place at about 5 o'clock this afternoon. She is lying sunk in seven feet of water, with a heavy sea breaking over her. A steam-pump has been telegraphed for at Milwaukee.

CLEVELAND HARBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribums.

CLEVELAND HARBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribums.

CLEVELAND HORBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribums.

Schr Mary Copely, Ashtabila, coal.

Schr Argonaut, Bay Citz, Immber.

Schr Bailot Boy, Muskegon, wood.

Schr Argonaut, Bay Citz, Immber.

Schr Bailot Boy, Muskegon, wood.

Schr Argonaut, Bay Citz, Immber.

Schr Bailot Boy, Muskegon, Wood.

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Schr Bailot Boy, Muskegon, Wood.

Schr Argonaut, Bay Citz, Immber.

Schr Bailot Boy, Muskegon.

Schr Bailot Boy, Muskegon.

Schr Bailot Boy, Anhalator.

Schr Bailot Boy, Muskegon.

Schr Muskegon.

Schr Muskegon.

Schr Muskegon.

Schr Muskegon.

Schr Muskegon.

Schr Mu

Schr A. Mosher, Cheboygan, 4,500 bu oats and sundries.

Schr I. A. Burton, Manistee, 4 bris oil.

Schr Silgo, Port Culborne, 20,000 bu corn.

Schr Silgo, Port Culborne, 20,000 bu corn.

Schr South Side, Stany Creek, 10 bris corn meal.

Schr G. Bilen, Duck Lake, 9 tons hay and sundries.

Schr J. Duvall, Kewaunee, sundries.

Schr San Jacinto, Cheboygan, 2,000 bu corn.

Schr M. Fillmore, Kingston, 18,400 bu corn.

Schr Yankee Biade, Collingwood, 17,006 bu corn.

Schr Yankee Biade, Collingwood, 17,006 bu corn.

Schr Janksta, Erie, 2,230 bu corn and sundries.

Prop St. Albans, Cleveland, 12,000 bu corn for Port Huron.

Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.

Prop Idncoln, Port Colborne, 18,916 bu corn.

Schr Gibraltar, Port Colborne, 18,550 bu corn.

Roses Altered.

The Mayor's Veto of the School Items Sustained

Action on the North Side Boulevard Postponed One Week.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except Clark, Eiszner, and McCaffrey.

STREET OPENINGS.

Ald. Phelps, by consent, presented an order directing the Department of Public Works to prepare and send in an ordinance for the opening of Randolph street to the lake. It was passed.

Ald. McNally, by consent, introduced a petition for the opening of West Fourteenth street from Lumber to the river. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

leys, W. D.

Ald. Thompson, by consent, submitted an ordinance requiring the West Division Rail-

Ald. Thompson, by consent, submitted an ordinance requiring the West Division Railroad Company to run cars every thirty minutes on Randolph street, all night. It was sent to the Committee on Railroads.

Ald. Rawleigh, by consent, introduced a petition from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which owns the adjacent lots, asking for the vacation of the south twenty feet of Fulton street, between Canal and the river, in order that they might put up an elevator of 1,000,000 bushels capacity. There would still remain a sufficient width for public uses, and the Company would pay the present cash value of the property. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

Ald. Peevay called up the ordinance relating to new and second-hand dealers in furniture and household goods, which was made a special order for next Monday night. After a long talk, a medion to make the ordinance, and moved that it be made the second special order for next Monday night. After a long talk, a medion to make from Monday night was agreed to.

North SIDE BOULEVARD.

from Monday night was agreed to.

NORTH SIDE BOULEVARD.

The special order—the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, the former recommending the turning over of Rush street, Chicago avenue, and Pine street, and the latter, Dearborn avenue, Indiana street, and Pine street, to the Lincoln Park Commissioners for the purposes of a boulevard—was taken up.

report.

Ald. Barrett moved that both reports be placed on file, as it was an outrage to dediate streets in addition to the Lake-Shore

cate streets in addition to the Lake-Shore drive.
This was laid on the table,—yeas, 21; nays, 12,—as follows:
Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Ballard, Phelps, Maltory, Grannis, Turner, McAuley, Cullerton, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Peevey, McNurney, Swift, Knopf, Waldo, Wetterer, Jonas, and McCormick—21.
Nays—Dixon, Altpeter, McNally, Throop, Rawleigh, Everett, Thompson, Stauber, Lorenz, Meyer (Fifteenth), Moler (Sixteenth), Barrett—12.
Ald, Stauber stated that the people on the North Side had sent in a remonstrance against the proposed improvement of the streets, and he called for the reading of the remonstrance. remonstrance.

Ald. McCormick said that he favored the Improvement of Pine and Rush streets, while the remonstrance was only against the Dear-

and the remonstrance was only against the Dearborn avenue.

Ald. Jonas moved to make the ordinance a special order for 8:45 o'clock Monday night.

Ald. Rawleigh said he was as much interested in a boulevard on the North Side as any one else, and favored the adoption of Dearborn avenue as the route,

The motion was carried by a vote of 22 to

Ald. Swift offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Elections, calling for the prosecution of Tobin and Murphy, the Democratic judges in the Sixth Precinct of the Seventh Ward, where the ballot-boxes were returned empty. THE VETO, DE THE

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the following items in the appropriation bill for the School Department: New sites, \$50,000; incidental expenses connected with the erection of school-houses, \$74,000; furnishing new buildings, \$23,000; total, \$150,000. Four new school-houses were

Roses Altered.

New For Composition, 18,306 bit corn.

Roses Altered.

New For Composition Classiant Bregister.

It cannot creating true that flat noses are always unfashionable, or at least undestred. A flat nose offter spoils an otherwise bretty face. Well, believe me when I say that a device is being used one of them. A lady of my acquisitance was given by nature a nose that was flat,—a sort of pag, with wide coartial. Meeting her a few days and the strength of the stren

lains his inaccession and reporters.

Mrs. Van Buren was a lady of culture and refinement. She struggled hard against the terrible habit of which she was the victim, and at times was desirous of placing horself within an asylum. She would have been the victor had her strength permitted. Yours etc..

R. W. NEWHALL.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Six Members of the Committee on Agriculture Are Bined and Wined-The Parmers of New York City Out in Force-Untrustworthiness of the Congressional Birectory-How the Farmers Looked-What They Ate, Brank, Smoked, and Said.

Mr. William Remsen, representing the oleomargarine interests of New York, gave the Agricultural Committees of Congress a grand banquet at Delmonico's last evening. Six of the twenty-two members of the two Committees were present. They were the

Committees were present. They were the Hous. James B. Richmond, of Virgina; D.

Hons. James B. Richmond, of Virgina; D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina; Jonas H. McGowan, of Michigan; Walter L. Steele, of North Carolina; Albert P. Forsythe, of Illinois; and John A. Anderson, of Kansas. They were accompanied by the Hon. S. W. Downey, of Wyoming, and Col. G. C. Ellison, clork to the House Committee. They all claimed to be farmers. They occupied seats at a table on a dais, and were flanked by the following distinguished farmers from New York and Brooklyn: Gen. B. F. Traey, Col. Benjamin A. Willis, Mr. George Jones, Judge Spier, the Hon. A. S. Sullivan, Mr. Franklin Edson, Mr. William Remsen, Prof. Morton, the Hon. Peter Cooper, Judge Van Hoesen, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, W. A. Cole.

Over 300 horny-handed farmers sat at five tables in the body of the hall. Such rakers and binders as Russell Sage, Edwards Pierretables in the body of the half. Such rakers and binders as Russell Sage, Edwards Pierrepout, Samuel Sloan. Lawrence R. Jerome, Alderman Richardson of Brooklyn, Fram S. Hewitt, Clark Bell, John C. Wyman, D. C. Calvin, John Fox, Thomas Murphy, Emanuel B. Hart, and Ben Manierre, were scattered among them. Among the other agriculturists were Gen. Mitchell, a nephew of Gen. R. B. Hayes, of Fremont, O.; Col. Van Brimmer, of Park Row, E. C. Cowdin, Col. Nelson Place, Jr., of the Eighth Begiment; Col. A. H. Rogers, Messrs Vanderpoel, Green, and Cuming, Col. Thomas L. James, William Millspauigh, Gen. Folsom of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, F. B. Thurber, Col. J. W. Simonion, Andrew H. Green, Col. Wilson, Dr. W. A. Hammond, William H. Webb, Gen. G. W. Palmer, Gen. Duryea, Sarveyor Benedict, Assemblyman Bannett, Gen. Catlin, Dr. Guernsey, S. E. Hiscox, Dr. Mott, Judge Spier, Judge Schley, Frederick Lewis of Gosling fame, and others. The higher agricultural interests were represented by the Rev. J. P. Newman, of the Garden den of Eden.

states and the conts-of-arms of the United States and the State of New York. The table was laden with sliver candelabra, small palms, and rose trees in full bloom, and golden blocks of eleomargarine. Banks of flowers filled the hall with perfume, and a band wandered through the airs of "Fatinitza" and other operas. The menu was printed on ribbed satin of various colors. The farmers were dressed as farmers should be dressed,—in swallow-tailed coats, waisteouts cut décoletté, and diamond studs. As all true farmers ought to do, they ate French dishes with a relish, and washed them down with costly wines. One fact is especially noteworthy. The farmers drank about 600 bottles of wine, smoked 1,500 clgars, and ate a quarter of a pound of oleomargarine. This is said to be an unusual average. As is usual at farmers' dinners, cigarets were ligited between the courses, and vigorously puffed. Nor was this the only puffing done. The beauties of oleomargarine were described in farmer-like phrases, and its manufacturers were called benefactors of the human race.

The control of the co

BEAUTIES OF POLYGAMY.

A Striking Illustration of the Celestial Order of Marriage.

Selt Lake Anti-Polysomy Standard.

The following was related by the wife of a noted United States explorer to a Gentile lady of this city, who will vouch for its genuineness: "While traveling in Southern Utah we came to a small settlement, where we were detained for a day or two by inclement weather. We found shelter in the humble, but near and hospitable home of a monogamist saint, whose family hated polygamy, and through whose influence we were permitted a glance at some of the beastliness that characterizes the peculiar institution. Only a short distance from the dwelling of my friendly entertainers there stood a miserable adobe but. I could not consolerationaly call it is house, where lived a saint with three wives, all of whom had families. My hostess made some neighborily errand in excuss for paying them a visit, and permitted me to accompany her; but before going she made me acquainted with the relationship existing between the three women who were living with and had borne children to the same min.

"The first and second women were disters. The latter had been a widow with one child when she married her sister' husband. When this child had grown to be about it years old her stepfatther and also married her, but after a few months she left and was scaled to enother man as plural wife, by whom she had two children. Then he died, and she returned to her first husband, bringing her children with her, the eldest of whom at the time I am speaking of was a girl about its years old, and my informant stated for a fact that the old wretch had thoughts of marrying her too.

"When we entered the hut the scene that met my eyes totally beggars description. Imagine one low, smoky, filthy room serving as living-room and sleepling apartment for three women and their offspring; some of the latter almost grown up, the majority, however, being little children. I could never have dieamed of such dirt, mag. and squalor existing in a Christian country. I had seen no A Striking Illustration of the Colestial

KEATING'S

BAILBOAD TIME-TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, her case and Council Blum, on the train leavis at 10:30 a.

No other road rens Pullman or any oth hotel cars west of Chicago.

a-Depot corner of Walls and Kinste-es.

b-Depot corner of Camal and Kinste-es.

Fullman B-whoel Sleeping-Carge Coaclies between Chicago, Collect I Joseph, Atchison, Topela, and Rans without cham.e. Parlor Cars. with between Chicago and Kansas City. | Leave | Arri

All trains run via Milwaukee and Minneapolis are good eit ratrie du Chion, or via La Cro Depot foot of Lake-et. and foot of Ticket Office. 121 Randolph-st., Pacific Hotel, and Paimer House

Chicago, Rock Island & Pactice Rathers Depot corner of Van Buron and Sherman etc. Ti Olisces, & Clark-st., Shorman House, Palmer Ho Urand Pacific Hotol, and 15 Canal, corner Madisc

Davemport Express. 7:55 am 7:55 pm (mais Express. 7:55 pm (mais Exp Leave. | Arrive

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st, head of I Salle, Twenty-second-st, and Forty-third-st. Time and freight office under Shertman House, and ice-offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Paimer moter

Pitteburg, Cincinnati & St. Leuis H. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kotomo Line.) Depot, corner of Chinton and Carfoli-sta., West Side. Josephaniti, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbas & East Day
Rapress Might Express 500 am \$100 pm

Depot, foot of Lane-st. and foot of Twenty-second—
Cinctnessi, Indianapolis & Louisvitia Day Repress. 9:40 a m 8:40 pm
Night Express. 9:50 pm 7:50 am

Chicago de Eastera Hitnota Entread.
Tichet Office. IT Clark-it., Paimer House. Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dayot sorner of Cinton and Carroll-std.

Lieve. Arriva. Pitteburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Raliway, Jopol. cor. Van Baren and Canal-sia. Ticket Gilese & Clarx-st. Painer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel

Mail and Express Sale of Table on Table

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally oney mail. free of charca-chronic nervous or special diseases. Dr. J. as the cally physician in the city who warrants no par. NO PARI DR. KEAN,

To all who are suffering from the errors and presions of youth, seryous weakness, early dones of manhood, str., I will send a recipe that care you. Fills up CHAROE. This great remedy discovered by a missionary in shouth American all addressed envelops to the REV. JUNEY 1.

D MAIL LINE to and from British Ports Fiverpool. Queenstown. Glass od Londonderry at huver poorner Clark and Randelly El. and upwards, at lower prints for the control of the control o STAR LINE
States and Royal Mail Series
pool. For passes apply to the first passes apply the first passes apply to the first passes apply the first passes apply to the first passes apply to the first p

Believed and eared vibe restriction from labor, the injury traises in the Dr. J. A. H. R. R. A. method. Dr. Sherman in April, and in Detroit in the none, before and after the literature, the control of the control of

RELIGIOUS

Annual Meeting of the Chicago Presbytery.

Reports on Foreign and Home Mission Work, Etc.

Ministerial Meetings—Influences of Angels
—Account of the Oreation.

PRESBYTERY. the Chicago Presbytery was held yestery at the Third Church, on Ashland avec, corner of Smith street. In the absence the Moderator, the Rev. David S. Clark led the members to order. The Rev. Rob-W. Patterson opened the proceedings h prayer, after which the roll was called the Prayer, after which the roll was called the Rev. D. S. Johnson, of Hyde Park, ermanent Clerk of the Presbytery. The flowing ministerial and lay delegates swered to their names: Chicago, First urch, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell and Dr. R. Hammill. Second the Per. J. Monar Ch. Hammill; Second, the Rev. J. Monro Gib-on and A. C. Benton; Third, the pastor and udge S. M. Moore; Fourth, Oliver H. Lee; ixth, C. N. Merritt; Jefferson Park Church, orf. F. L. Pation and W. H. Wells; lighth Church, the Rev. J. M. Worrall and T. A. Reddington; Forty-first Street, the Eighth Church, the Rev. J. M. Worrall and T. A. Reddington; Forty-first Street, the Rev. Arthur Swazey and George A. Springer; Westminster, the Rev. E. N. Barrett and A. H. Briggs; Reunion, the Rev. John H. Walker; Scotch, the Rev. James Maclaughlan; Fullerton Avenue, Mr. George Railton; Fifth. W. W. Wilcox; Joliet, the Rev. Thomas N. Gunn and W. C. Wood; Central, the Rev. A. H. Dean and A. Nash; Austin, the Rev. A. H. Dean and A. Nash; Austin, the Rev. A. H. Dean and A. Nash; Austin, the Rev. D. S. Clark and T. A. Snow; Manteno, the Rev. J. H. Harris and J. B. Smith; Waukegan, W. C. Barker; Wilmington, E. W. Willard; Maywood, the Rev. H. C. Granger and J. H. Huibut; Dunton, the Rev. W. N. Bartholemew and E. A. Allen; Holland, George, Meissner; Wheeling, C. H. Bollenbach; Du Page, D. Patterson; Evanston, the Rev. George C. Noyes; Hyde Park, the Rev. David S. Johnson and George Stewart; Englewood, the Rev. Walter Forsythe and J. H. Woodruff. The following ministers were also present: The Rev. Robert W. Patterson, the Rev. H. H. Kellogz, the Rev. William Brobston, the Rev. Thomas Whalen, the Rev. M. Blackburn, the Rev. S. J. McKee, the Rev. E. R. Davis, the Rev. Charles Elliott, the Rev. S. E. Wishard, the Rev. H. B. Stanley, the Rev. J. H. Lamont; W. R. Mundhenke, Wheeling; the Rev. D. S. Gregory, of Lake Forest.

The Rev. James Maclaughlan was elected Moderator, the Rev. E. R. Davis was to serve as Permanent Clerk, and the Rev. E. N. Barrett was reflected Temporary Clerk. In accordance with a rule pdopted at the last session of the Presbytery, these officers will serve one year, instead of six months, as heretofore.

The Rev. Manuel Waller, the Rev. J. Syke,

The Rev. Manuel Waller, the Rev. J. Syke, at the Rev. J. M. Brack were admitted to ats in the Presbytery as corresponding embers.

Dismissals were granted to Alexander ackson, to Mahoning; J. W. Chapman, to /hitewater, Wis.: Henry Cullen, to Iowa; eorge Knox, to Fort Dodge; and William Buck, to Niles, Mich.

DR. JOHNSON. Mr. Oliver H. Lee, of the Fourth Church of hicago, presented a call recently extended the Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Auburn, N., to become the pastor of that congregation. The communication was approved, and ave granted to the church to prosecute the

ammated

COMMITTEES.

The Moderator nominated as the Committen Absences the Rev. Drs. Trowbridge, and Absences the Rev. Drs. Trowbridge, and Absences the Rev. Drs. Trowbridge, and the Rev. Dr. Hatton, the Rev. Dr. ager, and Elder Railton. The Moderator cointed the Rev. Robert W. Patterson, the standing amittees of the Presbytery.

The Moderator called for the nomination of minissioners to the General Assembly, are following names were suggested: The ev. J. M. Worrall, the Rev. T. N. Gunn, the ev. George C. Noyes, the Rev. Joseph Mcatton, the Rev. D. S. Johnson, the Rev. W. N. artholemew; the Rev. Daniel Clark, the ev. E. C. Ogle, the Rev. J. Monro Gibson, he Rev. Joseph Sewell, and the Rev. H. H. Cellogg. Elders—Dr. R. C. Hammill, Judge samuel M. Moore, E. A. Allen, E. E. Foote, and W. C. Wood, of Joliet; Dr. W. C. Barcer, of Waukegan; John Caldwell, O. H. Lee, and George Stewart, of Hyde Park. The General Assembly meets at Madison, Wis, May 20. The Moderator announced that these names would be posted during the recess for dinner, in order that members could select the delegation.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

The following communication was presented:

The following communication was presented:

We, the undersigned, pastors and Sunday-school Superintendents of the Presbyterian Church from the Northwest, unite in asking our publishers of Sunday-school lessons for 1881 to provide temperance lessons on the thirteenth sunday of each quarter, left open for temperance instruction—if the school so desires—by the International Committee on Sunday-School Lessons, at the request of the Sunday-School Lessons, at the request of the Sunday-School Committee for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other friends of temperance. We also ask that such lessons be given as much space and receive as much attention as the other lessons of the course.

The communication was circulated for signatures, and was pretty generally signed by the delegates.

At this point the Presbytery adjourned for

more about them, and regretted that he didn't.

The Rev. Dr. Hatfield did not think Dr. Miller had referred too strongly to the wholesale method of saving people. While interested in the angel question, he took no stock, and never had taken any, in the hynn, "I want to be an angel." He didn't want to be an angel; he wanted to be a man. Disembodied spirits and angels were different things, but he was disposed, on general principles, to deprecate speculation on a subject where God had revealed so little.

Dr. Williamson objected to the "second probation" doctrine, and Dr. Miller, in reply, stated that he hadn't raised it, but had simply pleaded that everybody should have a chance,—the heathen as well as the rest of the world. stated that he hadn't raised it, but had simply pleaded that everybody should have a chance,—the heathen as well as the rest of the world.

After some further discussion, the Business Committee reported as the topic for discussion two weeks hence, "The Relation of Infants to the Atonement," Dr. Boring to lead. The meeting thereupon adjourned.

**THE BAPTIST MINISTERS'*

weekly conference assembled in their new quarters, Room 4 Grand Pacific Hotel, yesterday forencon.

The Rev. Mr. Dick, of Buffalo, N. Y., was introduced, and gave a brief account of the ministers' meetings held in that city.

The Rev. C. E. Perren then read a paper on "The Theories of Geologists in Reference to the Mosaic Account of Creation." The reverend gentleman took the view that the Biblical account of the creation given in Genesis is the only one to be believed in, and he did not believe it was an allegorical picture, but a true presentation of the facts. He did not believe that the days mentioned were any longer periods of time than twenty-four hours. He was aware of the fact that many theologians held that science upset that idea, yet he could not help believing that the Mosaic account was proven true by the revelations to Moses at Mount Sinai. The Ten Commandments were a verification of the length of the days spoken of in Genesis. Mr. Perren did not believe there was a single example of the word day being used in the Bible other than as meaning one of twenty-four hours' length. The Hebrew language was not lacking in words to express periods, if that was what Moses meant. Numerous citations were made from theologians and others to sustain this view.

The paper was then briefly discussed by several of those present, including the Rev. Messrs. Dick, Stowell, Vosburgh, Waterman, Lorimer, Burhoe, and others. Nearly all the ministers took issue with the views of the essayist, and seemed to think that the scientists had made a good case against the notion that the days spoken of in Genesis were only of the ordinary length.

Dr. Lorimer did no At 2 o'clock the Presbytery was again alled to order. The first order of business ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS

to the General Assembly. Pending the preparation of the ballots the Rev. E. R. Davis read a communication from the church at St. Anne, in Kankakee County, requesting that the Presbytery dissolve the pastoral relations of the Rev. J. B. Chevez, of that parish. The communication was received.

The Rev. William McAtee read his resignation as pastor of the Fifth Church of Chicago. His letter stated that the condition of the church was such as to satisfy him that his pastoral relations should be dissolved. An indirect charge was made in the resignation that the "worldly management" of the church was becoming overbearing, and the pastor could see no way out of the entanglement into which he had drifted. A communication was received from the church requesting that the resignation of Dr. McAtee he accepted. Upon motion of the Rev. Dr. Noyes, the whole matter was referred to a committee composed of the Rev. Dr. Noyes, the Rev. Dr. Forsythe, and Judge S. M. Moore.

the Rev. Dr. Forsythe, and Judge S. M. Moore.

The vote for Commissioners to the General Assembly was then declared. The following is the delegation chosen: The Rev. Messrs. J. Monro Gibson, J. M. Worrail, T. N. Gunn, and Jotham Sewell: alternates, the Rev. Messrs. H. H. Kellogg, Joseph McHaton, D. S. Clark, and W. M. Bartholomew. Lay Commissioners—Judge Samuel M. Moore, Dr. R. C. Hamill, Oliver H. Lee, Dr. W. C. Barker, of Waukegan; Alternates—E. A. Allen, W. C. Wood, J. Caldwell, and E. E. Foote.

La Alen, w. C. Wood, J. Caldweil, and E. Foote.

the Rev. Moses Knight, of the Louisville stylery, being present, was invited to sit corresponding member.

Idee Moore moved that the petition presed at the morning session, asking that lishers of Sunday-school lessons provide perance instructions for the schools, be orsed by the Presbytery, and receive the latures of the Moderator and Clerk. There some objection to the wording of this gestion. Judge Moore then offered the owing, which was adopted:

solved, That the International Committee unday-school lessons for Is81 be requested its Presbytery to prepare one lesson on perance for the thirteenth Sunday in each ter.

examination of Arthur B. Cort, a

ters. He had a leaning towards the development theory.

The Rev. Mr. Vosburgh thought the essayist did the best possible with a weak argument. He believed in the days being long periods of time, and that, when God rested on the seventh day, he rested longer than twenty-four hours; in fact, was resting yet. He could not reconcile the literal interpretation of Genesis with what Science has shown to be otherwise.

The Rev. Dr. Bailey, of Niles, Mich., was introduced, and spoke briefly on the subject. At the close of the discussion the Rev. Dr. Lorimer stated that he had received a letter from the Rev. R. Kerr Eccles, of Lower Abbey Street Baptist Church, Dublin, relative to the famine in Ireland, and how to apply money sent from the Baptists of America to their brethren in the Old Country. The letter stated that the country was well governed, the laws were lenient, and that the suffering was not the result of misrule at all. It was order to hear the report of

THE COMMITTEE ON HOME MISSIONS,
which was read by the Rev. Dr. Noyes. Preceding the report, Dr. Noyes submitted the
report of the Special Committee upon the
resignation of the Rev. Dr. McAtee as pastor
of the Fifth Church. The report states that
in recommending that such resignation be accepted the Committee desired to express
their appreciation of the ability and fidelity
of Dr. McAree, and their interest in the welfare of the Fifth Church.

The report of the Committee on Home
Missions shows a total contribution from all
sources on account of these missions of
\$6.12, which exceeds the contribution of

1879 \$971. The receipts for the past year were the largest ever known for home missionary purposes, except for 1876. Several of the churches failed to raise the full amounts apportioned to them, while in the cases of the First, Second, and Third Churches of Chicago the amounts contributed exceeded the amounts asked for by the Committee. The report calls the attention of the Presbytery to the urgent necessity for increased contributions during the conting year, refers to the excellent and satisfactory state of the entire missionary work, and winds up with a kindly reference to the efficient and faithful services of the Rev. E. R. Davis, the Society missionary.

Prof. Elliott, from the Committee on Education, reported the names of several young men, at present attending schools and colleges in Chicago and vicinity, recommending that the appropriations in their aid be continued.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell, from the Committee on

POREIGN MISSIONS,
read his yearly report. Reports from every
field where missionaries have been sent
show that the growth of inferest and
membership has, during the past
year, exceeded anything in the history of the
Church. The total contributions for the year
were \$12,500, hs against \$9,500 during 1870, a
gain of \$3,000. The report states among the
Indians of North America fifty-eight converts had been made.

Inasmuch as, according to the formal reports
of the United States War Department, it would
have cost to kill these fifty-eight Indians not
less than \$1,450,000, or \$25,000 each, the economy,
at least, of enlightening and converting them all
at a total expense of \$12,500, to say nothing of
immeasurable blessings imparted to thousands
of their race at the same time, is conspicuously
manifest.

Of the \$78,000 given by this Preselvtery dur-

of the \$78,000 given by this Presbytery dur-ing the past year to the Benevolent Board, \$65,000 has been expended at home and \$12,-500 abroad.

The Rev. Robert W. Patterson, Chairma of the Committee on the appointment of STANDING COMMITTEES,

reported as follows:

Sunday-Schools—The Rev. Messrs. E. N. Barrett, D. S. Clark, and E. E. Ogle; Elders E. S. Wells and W. H. Wells.

Ministerial Relief—The Rev. Messrs. J. W. Worrall, W. Forsythe, and W. M. Bartholomew; Elders V. A. Turpin and F. T. Rice.

Exammation of Candidates—The Rev. Messrs. J. Monro Gibson, Arthur Mitchell, R. W. Patterson, and H. M. Collison; Elders Z. Grover, H. E. Seeley, and W. H. Swift.

Foreign Missions—The Rev. Messrs. A. Mitchell, A. Dean, H. T. Miller, and F. L. Patton; Elders T. R. Carter, J. E. Fay, and H. J. Willing. Church-Erection—The Rev. Messrs. R. W. Patterson, E. R. Davis, and W. F. Wood; Elders A. L. Winnie and C. F. Chessman.

Education—The Rev. Messrs. W. R. Brown, Charles Elliott, and J. H. Walker; Elders C. J. Merritt and J. N. Barker.

Publication—The Rev. Messrs. L. J. Halsey, T. M. Gunn, and J. McLaughlin; Elders Thomas Dent and James Otis.

Visitation of Theological Seminary—The Rev. Messrs. D. S. Johnson, Arthur Swazey, J. McHatton, and J. H. Trowbridge; Elders O. H. Lee and George Rallton.

Home Missions—The Rev. Messrs. G. C. Noves, reported as follows:

and George Railton.

Home Missions—The Rev. Messrs. G. C. Noves, J. M. Gibson, D. S. Johnson, and J. M. Worrall; Elders H. W. King, W. H. Swift, S. M. Moore, and G. Armour.

The Presbytery adjourned this morning at 9 o'clock.

Attention, Ye Beaf.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune,
FORT SCOTT, Kas., April 9.—The Am FORT SCOTT, Kas., April 9.—The American Dentaphone Company, of Cincinnati, are advertising what they call dentaphones, for hearing through the teeth. I have tried two of them, one like a fan and the other two pieces of wood screwed together, and they will not do what is claimed for them. They seem to be a perfect fraud. It is such in my case. The public ought to send for them only by "C. O. D.," with the privilege of testing them before acceptance. I could draw blood from a stone quicker than I can get any sound from the two sent to me. The Company positively refuses to refund any money, By inserting this in your daily and weekly papers you will save an afflicted people from much disappointment and remorse.

REV. REGERED WALSE. THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist ministers held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning in their new quarters at No. 57 Washington street, Elder Boring presiding. The Rev. Mr. Phelps reported that he had been unable to get access to the Rev. S. H. Adams, but had heard that his condition was less favorable Sunday than it had been before. Mr. Phelps and the Rev. John Williamson were requested to see him if possible, and at all events to call upon his physician. The Rev. Mr. Phelps, the Rev. Mr. Strobridge, and the Rev. Mr. Clendenning were appointed a committee to report suitable resolutions in connection with the death by pneumonia of the Rev. W. H. Gloss last Thursday at Ottawa.

The order of the day was then taken, the Rev. Adam Miller leading off in a paper on "Instrumentalities of Christian Work." It was a strong plea for a return to the well-settled, old-fashioned orthodox methods of salvation, and an equally strong protest against the new-fangled method of grinding out new converts at the rate of sixteen an evening, as he had seen Pentecost do. "Do you believe," was this new evangelist's question. "Yes," would be the answer. "All right," would be the rejoinder; "report yourselves." The speaker had been a miller in his youth, and remembered that some grain had passed between the upper and nether millstones and had not been ground, and he feared that it might be thus with some of these converts. In conclusion, Dr. Miller enlarged upon what was to him a comforting MINISTERIAL MEETINGS.

ent and remorse.
REV. RICHARD WALSH.

CONGREGATIONAL

The Right to Vote.

Smut Machine and Oil.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribums.

CERCAGO, April 12.—If the Times will omit the Associated Press dispatches and the market reports published in the other dailies, run its "copy" through a smut-machine, and also soak its editorials in oil to neutralize the Storey part, it will be able to save more white paper than it can do by its proposed plan, and will give better satisfaction to the public. If it will do this, a two-column folio sheet. 8x10, will contain its news and daily political stultification articles.

"Times" READER.

Temperance in Dakota.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

DE SMET, Kingsbury Co., Dakota, April 5.—
Those who have read communications appearing heretofore in The Tribune concerning this portion of Southeastern Dakota will be glad to learn that the County Commissioners of Kingsbury County to-day refused to grant a license for a saloon to the first person who has applied for one since the organization of the county, and by a hearty and unanimous vote adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to license the sale of intoxicating liquors in Kingsbury County, and no license will be granted by us." The emigration from Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota to this region this spring is large and excellent in kind. New frame houses are going up all over these beautiful rolling prairies. Good Government land can still be had within a few miles of railroad stations. The cars of the Dukota Central run now only to Volga, which is the post-office for this region, but will reach De Smet probably in a month, the Dakota River in ten weeks, and the Missouri without doubt before winter. This is a fine country for the homeless to find free homes on

and he feared that it might be thus with some of these converts. In conclusion, Dr. Miller enlarged upon what was to him a comforting belief in the ministration of angels as one of the means of carrying the Gospel to those who might otherwise not receive it.

The paper was discussed and criticised at some length. In response to one objector, Dr. Miller defended his belief in angels visits by the statement that it was the doctrine of Wesley and Clark. Dr. Hemingway disliked to hear anything that savored of caricature, but Dr. Edwards failed to discover the faintest hint of that sort of thing in the paper, and paid Dr. Miller and his earnest work in saving souls a sincere and well-merited tribute. As to the angels, Dr. Edwards admitted that he would like to know more about them, and regretted that he didn't.

The Rev. Dr. Hatfield did not think Dr. Dakota River in ten weeks, and the Missouri without doubt before winter. This is a fine country for the homeless to find free homes on Government land. Where three months since there was not an inhabitant except foxes, antelope, gophers, and wild geose, now may be seen hardware stores, a hotel, grocery, this shop, feedstore, the foundations of a bank, and a printing-press, on which will be printed a county paper in a week. People are light-hearted here. My little boy said the other day, "Papa, what is the reason the people laugh so much out here?"

JOHN A. OWEN.

The School Leases.

The School Leases.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribana.
CHICAGO, April 12.—The action of the School Board towards the lessees of the school property on Halsted and Madison streets is simply unjust. The Board advertised for bids, when the tenants supposed in the usual way an appraisal would be made as nearly fair as possible. The tenants bid, and formd a higher one made by a respectable party who were not aware that any wrong was in the matter, but withdrew on learning the bid, and found a higher one made by a respectable party who were not aware that any wrong was in the matter, but withdrew on learning the state of the case. The Board, still determined to be unjust, instead of now ordering an appraisal, again advertised, and the tenants bid higher—in fact higher than the formerly highest bid; again another party, without any wrong intent, made a bid higher still and above the real value; and now the Board—9 to 5—propose to do a wrong unprecedented in such cases. The lessees who have been on the property twenty to thirty years had no doubt that the appraisal would leave them the option of accepting or not. But their property must be sacrificed to the merciless action of a Board which, having a little power, is doing all the damage it can to innocent parties. How could thirty tenants know the value and act against the combination on the part of the Board to drive them out right or wrong? What is this but Irish landlordism? The whole country rings about the hearticeness of English landlords, and yet here is a case in every respect harder in republican Chicago, driving lessees from their property without any regard to equity and without compensation. If there is any difference, one would like to know where. The present tenants are willing to pay the full value, the Board to say what it shall be. As between man and man there would be no trouble, but here is a true representation of a souliess corporation resolved to violate every principle of equity and drive people from their proporties because by chance they are in possession of a little power.

The New Road Law.

The New Road Law.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

BERTHOLLY HOME, near Dwight, Ill., April 9.—
The Illinois Legislature, at its inst session, in order to give the dear people (!) an opportunity to go back to the workings of the old road law, made the provision that at our annual town meetings, if we so desired, we could work out our road tax instead of paying the tax in money. This legislation would let loose upon us over 10,000 "pathmasters," and we should soon have fallen into a worse condition than ever with regard to our road system. But by a provision in the law the towns were allowed the privilege of voting whether this tax should be paid in labor or in money, and the money expended under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Highways. Our township took a vote on Tuesday, at their annual town meeting, upon this very important question, and voted unminmously to pay their tax in money and not in labor. The "pathmaster will now have nothing to do but collect the politax, and our road improvements will go on. Whom the gods seek to destroy they first make mad. The Legislature sought to destroy our present road system, and they have utterly defeated their own selfish and unpracticable legislation. What the present machinery for roadmaking has and can do, and would not have been done under the old pathmaster regime, can be seen by the subjoined items of expenses paid for road improvement during the year ending April 1, 1880, in this township:

ROAD EXPENDITURES.

Grading 4,200 rods of highway at 19.68 per rod.

\$88.25 Building bridge.

318.56

simply owing to a failure of the crops for three successive years. The familie was mostly confined to the Catholic portions of the island, where many of the people are mendicants as a rule, and would not work if they could help it. It money should be sent in his care, he would see that it went mainly to the buying of seed for a small number of Baptist farmers who were too proud to beg. There were about 1,500 of these, and \$10 to each would help them wonderfully. These farmers were represented as neither lazy nor improvident, and thoroughly loyal. Wild-Cat Mining.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

CHICAGO, April 12—At this time, when scarcely a man is to be found who has not in some way been swindled by some "wild-cat" mining company enterprise or concern, the question is being asked as to the Hability of Incorporations and directors of corporations who sell the stock of corporations or companies whose properties are only miners' "claims," and which are otherwise valueless.

neither lazy nor improvident, and thoroughly loyal.

On motion, the former action of the conference was rescinded, and it was voted that all moneys so far collected in the Baptist churches of this city be sent to Dr. Recies instead of Dr. Henry, of Belfast. No answer had been received from the latter in reply to the letter sent him on the subject. It was also moved that next Sunday contributions be taken up in those churches which have not already done so, and the money be sent immediately.

Next Monday morning the Rev. Dr. Hulbert will read a prayer on "The Comparative View of Christian and Materialistic Ethics." 10,000 more—as to what recourse a stockholder has, if any, on the officers of a company who have sold stock, representing in their published prospectuses and advertisements that they own mines, when, in fact, the Government has issued

mines, when, in fact, the Government has issued no patent thereto?

What recourse, if any, has a purchaser of stock on the officers of a company who publish that their mines are free of incumbrance and debt, when the opposit is the case? Does the law contemplate that a purchaser of stock must examine the records in another State in order to protect himself from fraud, notwithstanding the Company advertises that all is right? To be more definit, and that you may be the better able to answer the important subject now before the public, I will fillustrate:

The Bonanza Gold and Silver Amalgamating Mining, Milling, Smelting, and Reduction Company of the United States advertises that their capital stock is \$20,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of \$100 each, par value, of which 100,000 shares are set apart for developing purposes, to be sold at \$1 per share for the next thirty days; that they own ten mines in the Black Hills, five in Arizona, and two in Loadville, naming them, etc. On the belief that this is all true, and that the Hon. John Doe and Gen. Richard Roe are also what they are represented to be,—honest retired capitalists and gentlemen. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dick, the con-erence adjourned. CONGREGATIONAL

The Congregational ministers met at the Grand Pacific at the usualhour. The Rev. C. N. Pond occupied the chair. The subject of the morning: "Shall we appoint a Sabbath-school Secretary for our denomination," was opened by the Rev. J. C. Armstrong, and participated in by others. There were present Dr. E. P. Goodwin, Dr. W. H. Bidwell, H. M. Day, S. W. Eaton, E. D. Eaton, D. Wirt, C. A. Towle, M. W. Darling, B. F. Lavitt, S. Gilbert, Dr. S. J. Humphrey, George Huntington, Dr. F. A. Noble, G. M. Williams, Prof. S. B. Wilcox, A. Little, C. N. Pond, J. C. Armstrong, E. F. Williams, M. W. Pinkerton, Mr. M. C. Hazard, W. A. Lloyd, J. E. Bissell, and James Powell.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. The Right to Vote.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Can a sailor who is a citizen of the United States vote at a National election in any port wherever he may be on the day of such election, regardless of whether he is a resident of the State, county, or city where he may be at the time of such election?

[No.]

Hack Hills, are in Arizons, and two in Leadville, naming them, etc. On the belief that this
is all true, and that the Hon. John Doe and Gen.
Richard Roe are also what they are represented
to be,—honest retired capitalists and gentlemen,—one of the Smith family pays them over \$100,
and takes 100 shares. In the course of time
Smith finds out that the Company only owned
"claims," which have never been patented to
the Company by the United States, and that the
records never had on them a transfer of the
"claims" to the Company. Now the question
is, Can Smith recover alis money, he never having gone behind the statements contained in the
Company's advertisement to see if their statements were true? Would this be getting money
under false pretenses, according to the laws or
rulings of the Courts of Illinois?

I question very much if there is a reader of
your paper who will not be interested in the
answer you may rive to these questions, and I
doubt not but that hundreds of people in this
city and the Northwest will feel gratified to you
for informing them, and that they may know
whether they are to be swindled by a
set of confidence villains yeleped "wild-cuts,"
who have so ruthed the prospects of honest
mining enterprises as to make it almost impossible to dispose of their interests. The uninformed would be surprised at the amount of
this base stuff that is now in the hands of the
people. The staf has mostly been disposed of
to a class of people who have not been wise
enough to see through the swindle, at first sight,
when told by the venders not to let any one
know that they had made a purchase,—as the
Company did not care to let it be known that
they were yet selling their "developing stock"
at this figure. The most prolific source of profit
to the confidence-game man is the secret selling
of this "wild-cat' mining-stock,—and the honest dealer in valuable stocks or companies has
no way of stopping jit, and protecting both his
own interest and the public, as well as the legitimate mining interest but

OKOLONA.

Threats Against "Radicale," and De nunciation of "Dead-Rot Democ

racy."
Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.), April 7.
Reviewing the field of politics, it is become ing plainer and plainer, day by day, that there nust be a little
WHOLESOME HANGING

Of Radical leaders, If We, the People, propose to preserve the form and spirit of our State and Federal This, or the Radical party must ring the

backing-bell. Made up of the Ignorance and Infamy Of the land-as it is,-And led by Millionaire mudsills and

Unclean upstarts—as it is,—
It is more than probable that it will pus Usurpation to usurpation, And from Treason to treason, Until it finally unfurls the flag of

And it will begin with a vigorous ven-

Nor will it spare the in the White House, the Traitor In Congress, Nor the Perjurer

Perjurer On the Supreme Bench. On the Supreme Bench.

THE DEAD-ROT DEMOCRACT.

It seems that the time has come for the young men of the Democratic party to make themselves felt in shaping its councils. A State Convention, in which the present generation of Democrats could make its wishes known, might offer a solution of existing difficulties which will be looked for in vain from the Convention controlled by Mr. Tilden, or from that which will assemble to register the preconceived notions of Mr. Kelly,—Brooklyn Bagie.

The trouble is won have all going after

The trouble is, you have all gone after THE SPOILS OF OFFICE and
THE DESIRE for
POSITION has destroyed the
PRINCIPLES and the Integrity of your
OLD MEN! Your ranks are filled with

Vampires, Parasites, and Prostitutes. Parasites, and
Prostitutes.
You wink at the debauchery and the Debauchees in Federal and State Legislation;
You submit to the encroachments of the Grossest Advocates of
Federal power,
You destroy your influence,
You blot out your party,
You blot out your party,
You emasculate your Old Men,
You paralyze and missuide your young men, by a deadly and damning acquiescence in the most atroctous outrages that were ever perpetrated against the American principles of
Free Government.
All these wrongs
To the principles of the party,
To the leading men of the party,
To the pure and upright thinkers of the party,
To the honest veomanry of the party.

party,
To the honest yeomanry of the party,
To the Sovereign States, whose union

To the Sovereign States, whose union of consent is the Life, the Burden, and the Care of the Party, are not the results of ignorance. You know your duty, but you do it not. When Thomas Jefferson received a letter from his friend, Mr. Holmes, upon the passage of the Missouri Compromise bill, he wrote back, in the sadness of deep despondency, and remarked, "My friend, I can look down the vista of Time and see the era when the

WILL RUIN AND DESTROY the
Government and the
People."
The Democratic party have bowed the knee o the GOLDEN CALF. Her principles have been compromised; Her old men are powerless; Her young men are inexperienced and un-istracted.

How long, O Israel, will ye wait as
BONDSMEN In the tent of
YOUR ENEMIES? Lord Rivers.

New York Sun.

Lord Rivers, whose death is announced by cable, some thirty-five years are divided with the Hon. James Macdonaid, the Duke of Cambridge's secretary, the distinction of being considered the handsomest man in England. He was then the Hon. Horace Pit, an officer of the Horse Guards Blue, a regiment he afterward commanded. He somewhat later made a considerable sensation in London society by marrying Eleaner Suter, the gueen of the London demi-monde, and known as Nelly Holmes, a same which she took from her first husband, a son of the celebrated Tory whip, Billy Holmes. She subsequently married a member of Lord Fitzwilliam's family, and thirdly Lord Rivers. He belonged to the inner circle of the "Claimant's" friends, and contributed largely to the Tichborne bonds.

Every man and woman in the land ought to know that Kidney-Wort is a sure and safe cure for all diseases caused by the failure of the bowels or kidneys to perform their duties. Do not fail to try it.

THE COURTS

Validity of the Oleomargarine Patent Disputed.

The Telegraph War-Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

OLEOMARGARINE.

In January last the United States Dairy Company filed a bill against Benjamin and Samuel Schoeneman and Benjamin Eisendrath to prevent them from infringing a patent for making oleomargarine, etc., granted Dec. 30, 1877, to Hippolyte Mege. The answer of the defendants to this bill, which has just been filed, attacks the validity of the patent in numerous ways. The defendants claim the patent is void because it is not described with sufficient detail and lueidity to enable even a skilled person to manufacture oleomargarine according to its directions; and that if the directions are followed the result will be very different from what is stated in the specifications; that the subject itself is not patentable; that the patent is void because of concealment from the public of important conditions essential to success; that the same invention was known and patented in England in 1800, 1826, 1835, and various other times; that it was patented in America in 1871, and at other times, there being fourteen patents in England and eighteen in the United States for a similar article; that the process is described in Ure's Dictionary, Muspratt's Chemistry, and nearly four dozen other works on chemistry, etc. The defendants also deny that they have infringed the patent, as they render at a temperature of 125 degrees to 130 degrees F, which is materially a different process from rendering at 103 degrees, and moreover they use no gastric Juice in the process. Messrs. Dixon & Smith, Rosenthal & Pence, and Banning & Bauning appear for defendants. OLEOMARGARINE.

LORING VS. LORING. Judge Tuley granted a divorce yesterday to Stella L. Loring, daughter of the late Dr. C. V. Dyer, from Sanford C. Loring, on the ground of adultery. The decree finds that all the material allegations of the bill have been proved, that the defendant committed adultery in this State, and that he is not a fit person to have custody or his five children. Mrs. Loring, therefore, is to have her decree and the care and custody of the children, without any influence on the part of her husband except that he is to be allowed to see them at such proper times and in such proper places as the Court may hereafter direct. Stella L. Loring, daughter of the late Di

THE FIDELITY. Judge Jameson was engaged yesterday morning in hearing exceptions to the Master's report confirming the Receiver's general report for the whole time since he has been managing the estate. After hearing the arguments, the Judge approved the whole report, except as to some items for attorneys' fees, amounting in all to \$160, which were disallowed.

Harriett Blake filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Elliott C. V. Blake, charging that he compelled her to marry him on the that he compelled her to marry him on the 9th of August, 1879, by threatening to shoot her with a revolver unless she consen nce then also he has abused her, and now she asks for a divorce. Caroline Bruns charges that her husbe

William Bruns, deserted her in April, 1879, and went to Milwaukee, taking with him a young woman with whom he has since been young woman with whom he has since been living. He returned a few days ago to settle with complainant, and she filed a bill for divorce and for a writ of ne exeat to prevent him going away again until he has arranged matters to her satisfaction. The writ was issued and the Milwaukee wife and the tailoring business will have to suffer for a while. Jennie Arnold asked for a divorce Saturday from Danforth Arnold, on account of his desertion and drunkeness.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted divorces to the following parties: Annie Dvorak from Frank Dvorak, on the ground of crueity; Barbara Klindera from Wenzel Klindera for crueity; Henry A. Wells from Annie Wells for desertion; Peter Zeier from Dora Zeier, cause, desertion; Emma M. Mosher from Edgar M. Mosher, for drunkenness; Eliza J., alias Lida Richmond from John Richmond for desertion; Rachel Bailey from William Bailey, on the ground of desertion; Judah Kalen from Sarah Kalen, on the same ground; John Monroe from Ellen Monroe.

Judah Kalen from Sarah Kalen, on the same ground; John Mouroe from Ellen Monroe, same cause; Emma Marlett from Charles D. Marlett, same cause; Annie J. Wheeler from Silas F. Wheeler, also desertion; James R. Shaw from Harriet A. Shaw, decree declaring marriage vold on the ground that she had a former husband living.

Judge Tuley granted a divorce to Susan A. Parsons from Harry N. Parsons on the ground of desertion.

ITEMS. In the case of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company vs. The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, a bill to prevent the defendant crossing com-plainant's tracks near Sixteenth street, motion was made yesterday in the

a motion was made yesterday in the Appellate Court to continue the temporary injunction originally issued by Judge Jameson. The motion was argued, and taken under advisement by the Court.

The case of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company was expected to come up before Judge Blodgett yesterday on several motions, but Mr. Larned, one of the attorneys, was otherwise engaged, and the matter went over indefinitly.

Discharges were granted yesterday to John B. Beavis and Henry M. Wilcox.

B. Beavis and Henry M. Wilcox.

STATE COURTS.

The People of the State of Illinois, for the use of the Town of West Chicago, began a suit yesterday in debt against Christian Casselman and his official bondsmen, K. G. Schmidt, Clinton Briggs, Berthold Loewenthal, Thomas Lynch, Thomas Brennan, Henry Harms, H. C. Buckner, Charles Sokup, and F. A. E. Moss, claiming \$15,000 damages.

Catharine Sutler filed a bill against Mary and Henry Sanborn, Frank and Alice Reddy, Gethard Foreman, and May Sanborn, administratrix of the estate of William Reddy, deceased, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,200 on Lot 1, Block 30, in Ogden's Addition to Chicago.

William G. Dyas commenced an action in trespass against the Inter-Occan Publishing Company, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Jane Smith began a suit to recover \$50,000 damages of the Chicago Gasfight & Coke Company and Benjamin P, Hutchinson.

The Canada Investment & Agency Company began a suit in attachment Saturday which was suppressed for service against Matthew H. Escott, to recover \$17,840.

Peter H. Sinclair brought suit to recover \$6,000 damages of James E. Baker, John P. Horr, and H. C. Morey.

C. A. Gregory sued John M. Shreve for \$1,800. An attachment was also Issued.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Elizabeth D. Valentine, letters of administration were issued to Charles F. Jones and Simeon S. Burley. The estate is valued at about \$3,000.

In the estate of Johann M. Stadtfeldt et In the estate of Johann M. Stadtfeldt et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to Magdalena Stadtfeldt. The estate is valued at about \$600.

In the estate of Hugo E. C. Otte, minor, letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to Catherine Otte. The estate is valued at about \$500.

In the estate of John Wickland, letters of administration were issued to Anne Wickland. The estate is valued at about \$1,500.

THE CALL. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions and general busi-

JUDGE BIADGETT—Motions and general Dusiness.

APERLLATE COURT—Motions.

APERLLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—SSE, 917, 920, 921, 923, 924, 925, 927, 928, 929, 960, 922, 963, and 966. No. 871, Mehi va. Berry on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—5, 6, 7, 8, No. 8, Rock River Paper Company vs. Chicago Publishing Company, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—161 to 173, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—155%, 161, 163, 184, 187 to 178, inclusive. No. 142, Murphy vs. Blake, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—4, 5, 6, No. 3 on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—9, 12, and 13. No case on hearing. hearing.
JUDGE LOOMIS—General Nos. 1,235, 1,328, and
1,596. Judge Saitts—Nos. 228, 434, 1,013, 1,117, 1,118, 1,119, 1,120, 1,014, 756, 144, and 888.

JUDGMENTS.

GETT-Solomon Barnett vs. Rudolph Wolfson and Theedore Wallstein, \$4,850.

CIRCUIT COURT—TUDGE ROGERS—M. W. Kerwin vs. Edwin Walker, \$264.81.

JUDGE Monax—Friedericke Mildorn vs. George Luehteneyer, executor of the estate of Joachim Alm, deceased, \$200.—People, use of Marths M. Smith. vs. Emil Dietzsch, Frederick Baumann, and W. S. Golsen, \$200.—Eliza A. Ainslie vs. Thomas Martin and William Marshall, \$150. A MILITARY ROW.

Quarrel of Capt. Western and Dr. Le Compte About a Lady—Capt. Western Seriously Wounded and Dr. Le Compte Slightly—The Doctor Finally Covers His Disarmed Antagonist with His Pistol and Puts a Stop to All Further

Hostilities.

Salt Laks Tribune.

The quiet and repose which Camp Douglas has enjoyed since the departure of most of the soldiers for Colorado was suddenly broken yesterday morning at twenty minutes of 10 o'clock by reports of pistol shots. When the various persons who heard the exchange of shots had reached the spot from which the sounds evidently proceeded, Capt. of shots had reached the spot from which the sounds evidently proceeded, Capt. Western was lying on the ground, and in the smoke, which had not yet cleared away, stood Dr. Le Compte, holding a pistol over the prostrate man. Both men were bleeding. The excitement in the camp was most intense, and in a very short time the report reached Zion that two members of the post had been shot.

had been shot.

To account for the shooting there are two stories. The first is apocryphal, and is given merely as talk. It is to the effect that Capt. Western has been spying the movements of Dr. Le Compte in the city; that the latter became aware of the fact, and that thus the collision was brought about. This, however, is denied by Dr. Le Compte, and certainly Capt. Western would not wish to be thought taking a part in such sneaking proceedings. This report can be set down as in no way connected with the truth.

The true account of the unfortunate affair is as follows: On Monday night Dr. Le Compte, with other gentlemen and ladies, was the guest of a certain officer of the was the guest of a certain officer of the post. While at the table one of the ladies made a remark to the Doctor, calling his attention to something that had been said that seemed to demand an explanation from him. The officers of the post unite in the belief that the lady was mistaken in her impression that anything equivocal had been said to her, but the Doctor very politely presented his request for pardon, and the company went on chatting, not one of the guests dreaming that the matter had not been settled.

the guests dreaming that the matter had not been settled.

On Tuesday Dr. Le Compte and Capt. Western met. The latter addressed the Doctor, and demanded that a further apology be made the lady. The Doctor told him that he had done nothing whatever for which an spology should be demanded, but even if he had the amende honorable had been made. He was the last person to insuit a lady, and if he had done any wrong he would very cheerfully make an apology. After this conversation the two parted, and nothing was done on the following day, Wednesday, concerning the matter.

matter.

About noon on Thursday a note was placed in the hands of Dr. Le Compte by Capt. Western personally, with the request to read it at his pleasure. The note read as follows:

ern personally, with the request to read it at his pleasure. The note read as follows:

"Four Doublas, March 25 ISSQ.—Dr. E. D. Le Compte, Acting Assistant Surgeom—Sis: Yesterday you promised me that an apology should be made the lady within twenty-four hours. It has not been. Ergo, you are a liar, and it shall be my unpleasant duty to stigmatize you as such on all public occasions if within six hours an apology is not made the lady and myself.

"Captain Fourteenth Regiment Infantry."

This communication, the verbal currectness of which is as faithful as the recollection of those who had read the letter would permit, very naturally brought matters to such a pass that conflict must result. Before it had been sent arrangements had been perfected for a meeting of the parties, the intention being to settle the differences by the code of honor. Capt. Western had even chosen his second, who is a civilian of this city, and familiar with the rules governing the duello. But all arrangements of this kind were ended by the meeting of the parties, the intentions and it is a supported to o'clock, and was proceeding along what is known as "Officers' Row," when he saw Capt. Western coming out of his residence. Almost immediately after he noticed the Doctor coming toward him, he returned to the house and quickly

ceeding along what is known as "Officers' Row," when he saw Capt. Western coming out of his residence. Almost immediately after he noticed the Doctor coming toward him, he returned to the house and quickly came out again. The supposition of the Doctor was that the Captain had returned for his pistol, and such would seem to be the case. The two advanced toward each other until they met, when Dr. Le Compte addressed his adversary in the words: "Capt. Western, who made you guardian and sponsor for Mrs. —?" The answer was, as some say, "I took it upon myself," and others have it, "None of your — business." At all events the words were scarcely spoken before Capt. Western sprang back a few feet and reached for his revolver in his hip-pocket. The Intention of Dr. Le Compte was to settle the matber with the fists, but the retreating movement of his oppocent prevented the Doctor from reaching Western before the revolver was drawn. All that remained, therefore, was for the Doctor to draw his own pistol, which was in his overcoat becket.

Both men were ready about the same moment,—the Doctor, however, getting the drop. Both men fired at the same time, and both shots took effect. The Doctor fired twice more, one ball missing and the other hitting. The shot from Capt. Western's revolver struck his adversary on the little finger of his right hand, in which the pistol was held, passed along the arm, inflicting a flesh wound, and pierced his outer clothing, grazed his side, and dropped into his boot. The Doctor's two shots were more serious. One caught the Captain near the shoulder joint, breaking his arm. He then evidently turned his side to his adversary, and the next shot caught him on the right side, near the small of the back. As he fell he dropped his revolver, but, full of game, he reached out for it, with the intention of ending the conflict one way or the other. His movement was stopped by the Doctor's moving up to him, holding his pistol over the was done until the arrival of Dr. Henditton, who had bean sent for. He

At a late hour last night Capt. Western

The New York Churches.

From a book recently prepared in New York, it appears that there are 489 churches, chapels, and missions of all kinds in that city. Of these 396 are classed as Protestant, and have accommodations for about 275,000 persons. The Protestant Episcopal Church leads the Protestant list in churches chapels, and missions, with 51,645 sittings; the Presbyterian has 65, with 41,888 strings; the Presbyterian has 65, with 41,888 strings; the Methodist Episcopal Church 18, with 20,825 sittings; the Baptist 46, with 25,830 sittings; of Union churches. there are 35; the Reformed (Dutch) Church has 28, with 14,835 sittings; and the Lutherans 23, with 8,570 sittings. The Roman Catholic Church, with 55 churches and chapels, is credited with 70,620 sittings, the largest number for any one denomination in the city. The Protestant Episcopal Church property (church edifices with lots) is valued at \$12,447,500; the Roman Catholic at \$8,787,000; the Presbyterian at \$3,054,000; the Jewish at \$3,355,000; the Reformed (Dutch) at \$2,331,200; the Methodist Episcopal at \$2,211,000; and the Baptisiant \$1,774, 00. The total value of this kind of church property (church edifices and lots) is \$40,172,850, and there is other real estate held by the various denominations valued at \$6,226,180, making in all \$46,380,000 of property held by churches in that city. The amount puid annually for salaries of ministers is \$906,100, of which the Episcopalians pay \$249,700, the Presbyterians \$186,220, the Methodists, \$87,850, and the Roman Catholics \$60,500.

Health of Body is Wealth of RADWAY'S

SarsaparillianRes

Pure blood makes sound flesh, straight a clear skin. If you would have my your bones sound, without caries a plexion fair, use RADWAY'S LIAN RESOLVENT.

GRATEFUL RECO To cure a chronic or long-standuly a victory in the healing art; suly a victory in the healing art; such as that clearly discerns defect power that clearly discerns defect a remedy; that restores step by step-the body which has been slowly weakened by an insidious discase, weakened by an insidious disease, mands our respect but deserves of Dr. Radway lms furnished manni wonderful remedy, Radways Sarasolvent, which accomplishes this refering humanity, who drag out a pain and disease, through long anights, owe him their gratitude.

FALSE AND TR We extract from Dr. Radway's "The

List of Diseases Cured by Radway's Sarsaparillian

Chrone Skin anseases, Carries of the mors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diagramors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diagramors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diagramors in the Blood, Scrofulous Pever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Rickets, White Swelling, Seal H. Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swell Wasting and Decay of the Body, Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Richarder Diseases, Chronic Rheumanis Consumption, Gravel and Calcula and varieties of the above compleasometimes are given specious name. We assert that there is no known possesses the curative power over that Radway's Resolvent furnisses, by step, surey, from the forestores the injured parts to their technical step. The Wasting Of The Body than the Burney Carling Step.

The removal of these tumors RESOLVENT is now so certainly what was once considered aimout, now a common recognized fact Witness the cases of Hannah P. K. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Joily, and Mrs. Published in our Almanae for it of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present "False and True,"

Space forbids our making purpose to the various cases of chronic disby our Sansaparillara Resolve and their friends must consult out they wish to obtain an idea of the potency of K. K. R. Remodies.

One Dollar per Go

MINUTE REMEDI.

Radway's Ready

In from one to twenty minutes a relieve PAIN with one thorough appearance in the property of t

FEVER AND A

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Comes not a remedial agent in the world cure Fever and Ague, and all other Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, Ifever (aided by RADWAY'S PILLA). It will in a few moments, when taking to directions, cure Cramps, Spectomach, Heurtburn, Sick Heades, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowlinternal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottleway's Ready Relief with them. A low water will prevent sickness or pains for water. It is better than Fronz bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumberman should always vided with ft.

All remedial agents capable of depty an overdose should be avoided opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciana powerful remedies, does at certain it small doses, relieve the patient durition in the system. But perhaps dose, if repeated, may agravate as the suffering, and another dose agents when a positive remedy like Ready Relief will stop the most coulty in either infant or adult.

The True Relief.

Radway's Ready Relief is the only

Radway's Ready Relief is the capent in vogue that will instantly so Fifty Cente Per Rette

Perfect Purgative Soothing Ap-Without Pain, Always Soils Natural in their Operation A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR erfectly tasteless, elegantle eet gum, purze regulate, pur strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, der, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyappa Fever, Inflammation of the Bowless of the Livers Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsis, Fever, Inlammation of the Howes all derungements of the Internal Yearn to the Grant of the Hose of the Head, Acidity of the Stammer of the Head, Beat of the Head, Delay of Head, Head,

READ "FALSE AND TO

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Our assortin TIES in better the largest ever Inspection so

Mande 121 & 1 Wichigan-av. at

COA

Sealed Proposals will be for the purchase of the as their North and South rear from April 20, 1880. In making hide the price lon at the Stations, as monthly. Bonds will be reformance of the contract All bids must be sent to by April 25, 1880. The Company will requested to be station, in which to rema soon as filled to be remove the Company reserves all bids. For any further informs the Company.

TO

eago, April 9, 1890.

A large Corn Vault, on the Apply to

WM TO I h lakeride Building, S. Finest location in the collevator. Every room a Room & in the building.

Celebrate THE STANDARD OF COUNTY AND AND OF COUNTY Extreme rigidity resigns; the location of it ribration; the location of the county and the county of the county in the county in the county in the county in the county is the county in the county in

VANASSE 51 RIBUNE

Fine Spectacles suited inciples. Opers and F rescopes, Barometers, e HONEY TO LOAN We have some \$15,000 o perpentated, which we on ity Heal Estate at Six per see than \$6,000.

TURNER & STATIO BLANK STATIONERY Anot Superior Country of The J. M. W. JONES S

CELLULOID (en) Ouffs, Collars, a Lists and Goods of or address BARA Madison-st., Trib